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SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE Forty-sixth Year 1922

1-j Os F ISPALDING "RED COVER" SERIES OF t| ATHLETIC HANDBOOKS .
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Contents

Contents PAGE Introduction
 Editorial Comment 6 Municipal Base
 Ball..... 6 Record on the Bases..... 14 Suspension of Ruth.....

Library of Congress

7 Ruth in the Major Leagues.....	14 The Pitching of 1921..	10
"Matty Day"	14 Hits of Great Force	11 Failure of
Players to Report	15 Memorable June Days	11 To Capt. Edward
L. Grant	17 One Day's Work on the Infield...	13 Tribute to the Box
Score.....	17 Benjamin Franklin Shibe18
Frank C. Bancroft.....		
19 What is Your Opinion?	1. League M	
eetings.....	26 Cleveland	
Oldtimers Play.....	2 Home Run	
Standard	29 The World Series	
of 1921	1.....	World Series Players ot
1921.....	77 World Series Records of 1921 .	
s.o National League Season of 1921		
National League Averages, 1921		127
National League Club Rosters		142
American League Season of 1921		145
American League Averages, 1921		159
American League Club Rosters, 1921.....		177
Optional Players Recalled	181 Drafted	
Players.....	18 Minor League Base	
Ball- The "Little World Series"	17 Western Canada League.....	231
American Association.....	191 Florida State League	23 International
League.....	199 Piedmont League.....	25 Pacific Coast League.....
Blue Ridge League	27 Southern Association.....	209 Dakota
League	2 Eastern League	211 Western Association
Western League	214 Alabama-Tennessee League.....	243 Texas
League	217 West Texas League	245 Virginia League.....
Appalachian League.....	246 Indiana-Illinois-Igwa League.....	22 Mississippi State
League.....	241 South Atlantic Association	225 Southwestern League
		248

Library of Congress

Michigan-Ontario League 22 Georgia State League249 Central League.228 Texas-Oklahoma League..... 250 Pacific International League230 Independent Base Bal-- Base Ball in Nvri Mexico 251 Northern Utah League Florida East Coast League.....252 Fort Slocum, N.Y2 National Base Ball Federation4 Base Ball in Foreign Lands American Forces in Germany Official League Schedules, 1922- National League265 International League268 American League.....266 Pacific Coast League 270 OFFICIAL BASE BALL RULES With Explanatory Notes and "Knotty Problems." in convenient detachable pocket size. C).A661523 ' APR21 1922 \

Introduction

i "^ ~ Introduction Base Ball enthusiasts, Base Ball owners and Base Ball players will long have occasion to be boastful of the playing season of 1921. Some have de- clared it the greatest year of the game since we have had both organized and amateur Base Ball. In some respects it was the greatest because there were events transpiring in 1921 that never, before took place in Base Ball. So far as its bearing on the future of the game is concerned it was perhaps not so great as other eventful years which have marked Base Ball's vic- tories over adverse conditions. There were no adverse conditions in 1921. 1 For the first time since the rival major leagues had lived together in a condition of peace and respect for one another's rights, both New York clubs won the championship. This had long been desired on the part of Base Ball enthusiasts in New York City, and possibly here and there away from New York there were a few who wished that it might happen in order that Base Ball could experience the sensation of having its two big city rivals major-league champions. From the standpoint of athletic effort it was a fine world series. It began with a sensation when the National League champions were defeated twice in succession without scoring a run. The sensation was accelerated and augmented when the defeated team overtook its rival, and the final game, although lost by the simplest of

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errors by a player of the New York American League team, had attached to it the keenest interest because the 1 outcome was ever in the balance from the first inning. The National League won the series, the New York club finally being able to overcome the run of defeat which had followed it unsparingly in world series contests, and it was rather odd that in winning it should take swift punishment on its local rival, the New York American League club, which had won the championship for the first time in its history. The quality of Base Ball was excellent. Pittsburgh in the National League ' set the pace until almost the close of the season and lost the pennant even - when its reward was in sight. There was unusually hard batting by most of the players, but the attendance did not indicate that the spectators objected much to it. Apparently they were interested in seeing runs made and in watching players circle the bases after the reign of the freak pitchers. The season of 1922 will begin without friction or controversy between leagues. Where disagreements are noted and likely to remain in effect there is no reprisal or threat of war accompanying them. The war threat appears to have been silenced for a time at least. When players and clubs cannot agree for the moment there is in evidence a better way of going at an agreement than there was in the past. Amateur Base Ball never had a brighter prospect than it has at present and organization of independent clubs is likely to be increased in 1922 by one-fifth at least over recent years. The revival of anything which has to do with amateur Base Ball will be hailed with pleasure on all sides. JOHN B. FOSTER, Editor Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide and Spalding's Official Base Ball Record,

JUDGE KENESAW MOUNTAIN LANDIS, Commissioner of Base Ball.

Editorial Comment

: - . 4 , , Editorial Comment I:- BY JOHN B. FOSTER. . ; Elsewhere in the GUIDE and in SPALDING'S OFFICIAL. BASE BALL RECORD you will read of the wonderful new achievements which were part of the season of 1921 in Base Ball. First in importance and interest was the new record made by Ruth in driving out home runs. He did better

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than. in 1920, as he increased his total of home runs from fifty-four for that year to fifty-nine in 1921. With the single 'home run that he made in 'the world series he had an official sixty in major league contests for the season, and in major Wl league exhibition games in 1921 he added a few more for good measure. J His total of home runs for two years in succession in major league championship season contests "is one hundred And thirteen. It" is a irarvelous record of batting, as there have been ihold 't/mms wlich could not mnake a total of one hundred and thirteen home. rns 'and now they 'stand accrdited to one i individual. ! ' The National League mde new 'ieords as.' an organizatioh and some of its players Were very successful in'establihg individual credits for them. selves.' The American League ntade new recbrds, and: for the first time in ,i \ its history the New Ybrk Base Ball club of that organizati6n won the cham- il, pionshfip, so that each of'three of its Eastern representatives can boast that it has won a pennant.' It',is now in' order for Washington to be successful in the 'East and St., Louis in't e'West that 'it' may fall to the lot of both at some time to atquire that ifeward for which all professional teams struggle with the same definite purposq. as the amateur, although it may be with more direct and assertilve"methdds' ' " All cities were not treated,'like' in the' matter of attendance,'*hich is ! neither surprising nor unusual, 'yt. 'aU "of them seem 'tod hare. been' reason- ably well satisfied with .the oute6nie if' the 'year, 'In New York, wlihre' the championship" co6itess, Mehte; in bofb lagge's,'it; was, inevitable thaf there should be plit"iti of .it^ret and enthislasn. It ;sepimed'io be' ditiitited quite imprafil);' Wir'ifiihoed a.mtihtility of iretr 'l?6th; clutbs,' arid when the first' drl' beSene t't:evi':ijd'Jeeni pl'lbetween' i*o New -York teams toodk' ;lde o h Poo Otiunds tlweilwas ih .%vidne a feeling of contentmeft' th 'ti.efns of the, piefotb6lib _i? Bound to gt'i ,wrl'd *series champiox," . 'tterr which t'deit' bi' andf there 'wisiot that'itter hostility and' raido' W'hich . ha'di ; prn.'pe'dicted piot 'o thef 'ifsftart-of the games. The receipts of the ;'si. poyed the interest. of the public- although at no time were the itnds'i'pak.ed. beyond' their capacity-because of the very sane ru ,e\$trav r, , , r!ridoe ! sitable accommodation for all who. attended, . . , ' - . ' . ' i ' - :e reaclo. p i 4^ / a' dt:leoae manl iter the been in 1920, and Itas elt48 hWid laei V.' The batteks had as'eiria"t"ed ('fii ~ i't ii . a ibefl ti ioioitr: hid, to - , , stand in phfyil feat Mfihafa " .i.- ,dr~ afid:iqe .fitent of

it'her ht'itil t0' Bit.m Stai oa ttod lh" wiib . 'hfal dep'd&i io' :me - . . . , , , , , ** . ' ' , . . . , , , , , ' ' , , , , . . . : , , , , . f:-^ #^ . , ^ *i t ' .>*. * . ' . . . : ..i\ ..s- . , , : ~\i.

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SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. idea and to the minds that -were. strong enough to see that the idea was properly carried out. . When most of us were boys, the chances are that if we undertook to play a game of' Base Ball on a vacant lot, some policeman was bound to find it out and shoo uaway .The. persecuted youngster, who wished to emulate his bigger brother or perhaps his father, was given little chance to do so. His team might be right in the thrill of bases filled with one man out and the Bath Ruth of the neighborhood at bat when from around the corner came the majesty ,'of: the law:. threatening with a stout hickory cane or his night stick, if he had. one, "his attitude so belligerent that any one who gazed upon him knew that- the game was ended right there. If there were some who stood their. 'ground it Was only because they were satisfied with their speed in 'prvous meetings with the guardian of the city's interests. They might jee aind shout defiance at "Mike the Cop," but they knew when he had reachedl ,theki d.ead line between them and safety and bolted like the wind whi "heAtssed it. In those days it was hardly thought worth while to provide for the boy. He was a nomad who tried to provide for himself. He grew up pretty well despite those condition.; iut oh, how he used to yearn for some fine smooth diamond where he might play through nine innings in peace only once. It almost seemed as Withat.would be a glimpse of heaven. Today there is scarcely a city of consequence in the United States that does not provide;.-itsi playgrounds for the boys. They have their Base Ball aP_ diamonds where they can play their nine innings in peace, and they have their tennis court and foot ball fields. Is it worth .while? Yes, a hundred times over. The boy who can be found playing Base Ball on a diamond which has been arranged for him by wthe city, will not be found in some disreputable place. 'dog things that he ought not to do ii an atmosphere of vice and disrpsute_ which befogs -him, morally and stunts him physically. Base Ball diamonds for boys are w lorth volumes of city ordinances forbid- ding this and forbidding that. . ' . ' . ' , , I,~ !' USPN o S O:

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F RUTH. Before the world series had finished, George H. Ruth of the New York American League team, which had won the championship of that organization, notified Coitiss Iher, Jr. that he intended to play in a series of exhibition games. The inclusion of the world series, notwithstanding the fact that the National League expressly stipulate that no player of either team could play in a world series 'shall engage in exhibition' contests during the year in which the world's championship is decided. . . . Commissioner Landis, . . . counseled Ruth to the contrary and even endeavored to have Ruth meet him in conference that the ballplayer might not place himself in a position where punishment must inevitably follow if the rule were violated. Ruth was deaf to the advice of the Commissioner, the owners of the New York American League club, their manager, and to the counsel of his own friends who suggested to him that his course could have but one outcome. The player with the great home run record not only engaged in exhibition games but with him went Meusel and Piercy of the same nine. They

JOHN A. HEYDLER, President, Secretary and Treasurer of the National League of Professional Base Ball Clubs.

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BYRON BANCROFT JOHNSON, President American League of Professional Base Ball Clubs. Harris & Ewing, Photo, Washington. B. S.

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASB BALL GUIDE. .13 On the same afternoon 14 three-baggers and 31 doubles were batted by the combined league hitters. Baltimore won its 25th consecutive game in the International League On the afternoon of June 14, playing on the Polo Grounds, Ruth batted two home runs against Daus of Detroit. That made seven home runs in five consecutive games, a new major league record. In his official five times

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last at bat he made four home runs. One of the home runs, against Dauss, crashed into the center field bleachers and for the second time in successive days Ruth had lifted a ball beyond previous record. The second home run into the center field seats was driven further than the first. Four home runs were made in the New York-Detroit game, two by Ruth and one each by Baker and Cobb. Four home runs were made at Philadelphia A.L., two by Dykes, one by Moore and one by C. Walker. Meusel made a home run at Pittsburgh, his eleventh of the year. In all, twelve home runs were made by major league clubs, 19 three-baggers and 29 doubles. The nineteen three-baggers were highwater mark for the major league season to June 15. Baltimore won its 26th consecutive game, tying the record which had been made in the major leagues by the Giants in 1916. Cruise of Boston made two home runs against the Cubs, adding his name to those who had made a record of two home runs in one day. ONE DAY'S WORK ON THE INFIELD. Some excellent fielding performances took place during the season of 1921. The editor of the GUIDE would like to call attention to what was done in one afternoon, that it may serve in future years as an index of the type of good fielding in 1921 for those who wish to make comparisons. On August 23 Jimmy Smith, second baseman for Philadelphia Nationals, in the game against Chicago accepted seven chances; Hollocher, shortstop for Chicago, accepted eight. Barbare, the Boston National League shortstop. accepted ten. The three infielders of the Chicago Americans were wonderfully expert on that day. Johnson at shortstop accepted eight chances; Mulligan, at third base, seven, and Eddie Collins, at second base,, eight. Bancroft, shortstop of the New York National League club, accepted seven chances, and Rawlings of the same team also accepted seven. Peckinpough of the New York Americans accepted eight chances at shortstop, and Ward accepted nine at second. Gerber of the St. Louis Americans took care of nine. Flagstead of Detroit, playing shortstop, accepted seven; Harris of Washington, at second base, also accepted seven, while Shanks, playing third base for the same team in the same game, accepted seven. That is a very large number for a third baseman. Bohne, second baseman for Cincinnati, accepted eight, and Kopf, shortstop for the team made one of the high marks of the year by accepting twelve. Olson, shortstop for Brooklyn, took care of nine, and Kilduff, second

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baseman for the same team, came through with seven. A total of 145 chances were accepted by eighteen players, which gave each player an average of eight. Excellent work, that, for many a day goes with fewer than seventy-five chances as the total instead of 145.

14 SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. RECORD ON THE BASES. Maurice Archdeacon of the Rochester club made a new record for circling the bases at Rochester last fall and, as the conditions under which the record was made complied with the proper requirements, it seems as if it should be accepted. He ran around the circuit in 13 2-5 seconds. The record had been held by Lobert, who made it at Cincinnati, October 9, 1910, when he cleared the bases in 13 4-5 seconds. When it is considered that Archdeacon covered approximately 125 yards, with three turns, in making the circuit, the merit of his performance can be realized. His proportionate time for 100 yards was 10.72 seconds, a better mark than many college athletes can make on a, straightaway track. The trial was timed by Thomas F. Keane, coach of track athletics at Syracuse University; Walker Lee, track coach at the University of Rochester, and Harry Dadum, former A.A.U. half-mile champion. RUTH IN THE MAJOR LEAGUES. Ruth's career as a home run batter is not one that was slowly progressive. He has not made a gradual ascent to the top. He started like any average batter, but suddenly jumped from mediocrity to supremacy. His record, beginning with Boston, is as follows: In 1915, four home runs; 1916, three home runs; 1917, two home runs; 1918, eleven home runs; 1919, twenty-nine home runs; 1920, fifty-four home runs; 1921, fifty-nine home runs, with another added in for good measure, as he batted one in the world series, making a round sixty for the season. In exhibition games he has hit many other home runs in his time. It is true that while with Boston he had little chance to show his batting ability as a home run producer, owing to the fact that he was pitching and played a little more than thirty games each year. However, in the games in which he pitched he did not hit home runs with unusual frequency; in fact, his average was only equal to that of high-class batters who had preceded him. That he should have jumped so suddenly from a fine total of eleven to a stupendous total of 59 only adds confirmation to the theory that this young man is a ballplayer of a type strictly

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Ruth. There is no one with whom he can be compared, including all ballplayers of all time. "MATTY DAY." One of the finest events of the Base Ball season of 1921 was the testimony given to Christopher Mathewson, former pitcher for the New York National League Base Ball club, by the co-operation of the New York National League club, the Boston National League club and a committee of Base Ball writers of New York city, of which Fred G. Lieb, chairman of the local chapter of the Base Ball Writers' Association, was the head. More than \$54,000 were raised for "Matty," who is at Saranac Lake making a fight against tuberculosis. This substantial sum was acquired through popular subscription and by the sale of admission tickets to the game. Unfortunately it rained on the day of the game, although not until after a game had been played by the Old Time Giants against the team of 1921.

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 15 The Old Timers won by the score of 2 to 0, which assuredly looks well for their physical alertness and fitness. On the Old Timers' team were Bresnahan, Warner, Tenney, Merkle, Gilbert, Burkett, Dahlen, Devlin, Lobert, Murray, McCormick, Doyle, Wiltse and Tesreau. A ball that had been autographed by President Harding, Vice President Coolidge, Mathewson, Babe Ruth and George Kelly, was sold at auction for \$750. Other base balls bearing the signature of the great pitcher were sold at auction, and in all \$1,620 were realized for the fund through that channel. A message was received from "Matty" at Saranac Lake in which he said: "On this day of days at the Polo Grounds I am glad to send heartiest greetings to my Base Ball friends. It is absolutely impossible for me to put into words my feeling of pleasure and gratitude at the manner in which the New York club and friends of Base Ball are honoring me, but it certainly is good to have friends who do not forget and who remember me so substantially. With such support I cannot fail to win my game. Here is hoping that the Giants win theirs." FAILURE OF PLAYERS TO REPORT. It was agreed after the season of 1921 was begun that a player who did not report within ten days after the season started on account of dispute with the club as to terms was to be considered ineligible, and that it would be necessary for him to be reinstated by the Commissioner of Base

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Ball before he could play with any club. This agreement covered the case of Groh and the cases of other players who had refused to go on with the teams which claimed them under the reserve rule. Groh subsequently applied for reinstatement, having made his peace with the Cincinnati club. He was granted permission to play with Cincinnati, and in rendering his decision Commissioner Landis made, a vitally important declaration, in part as follows: "It is not the intention of either the club or the player that Groh shall play with the Cincinnati team, but that after reinstatement he shall be traded to another team, because (as stated by the president of the club) the player contends that his usefulness in Cincinnati is lost and that he cannot do either himself or the club justice. "The suggestion that the holdout process may disqualify a player from giving his best service to a public that for years has generously supported that player and his team is an idea that will receive no hospitality here. It is at war with the A B C's of sportsmanship and impugns the integrity of the game itself. "In view of these considerations, the force of which the Commissioner must assume will, on reflection, be perfectly apparent to the parties, the application for reinstatement is granted, on the express condition, however, that Groh joins the Cincinnati team immediately and remains with it throughout the 1921 season." There was no penalty imposed upon Groh other than the loss of salary for the time he was absent, because, Judge Landis stated, the rule violated was adopted after the opening of the season. This, however, the ruling said, did not establish a precedent for cases arising hereafter.

CAPTAIN EDWARD LESLIE GRANT MEMORIAL AT THE POLO GROUNDS. NEW YORK.

IN SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 17 TO CAPTAIN EDWARD LESLIE GRANT. Immediately in front of the center field seats at the Polo Grounds stands the memorial which was erected to the memory of Captain Edward Leslie Grant, formerly a member of the Philadelphia, Cincinnati and New York National League clubs. He was killed in action at the head of his command while fighting in the Argonne Forest during the World War. . Members of the service, Base Ball men and Base Ball writers contributed to

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the fund which purchased the memorial, the suggestion for which originated with the editor of the GUIDE. The cheerful and the immediate response of the New York National League Base Ball club and the co-operation of all others who were immediately concerned was earnest and heartfelt. The memorial was fitly dedicated on the morning of Memorial Day in 1921, Commissioner Landis delivering the address of dedication. Others who spoke briefly represented the New York Base Ball club and the Army. A detachment of troops was present from Fort Slocum and full military honors, a salute and taps were observed at the conclusion of the exercises. The sisters of the captain, who fell bravely fighting for the right, were present at the ceremony. TRIBUTE TO THE BOX SCORE. To the "boys" who are members of that guild who specialize in base hits, and assists, and errors, and other nourishing details of, the most democratic sport of the world, the Cleveland Plain Dealer directly and indirectly has conveyed a message of greeting and congratulation. It reads: "Here they are again. Box scores on the sporting pages. All about the hits and assists and errors. A jumble of figures, smeared at large, but full of meaning to the initiated. Full of meaning, and full of hope and assurance. Hope of glorious deeds to be done, and assurance that the doing is soon to begin. "Signs of spring? What sign of spring is so truly infallible as the first box score! The first robin may get his toes nipped by a blizzard, but the first box score faces no peril. There is no seasonal uncertainty about a box score. Robins may be fooled into coming too early; no one can fool a box score. . "Now that our own champions down in Texas are 'bustin' the ball, we can get down to calendar figures and note that in about four weeks more the serious business of life will begin. the first box scores are interesting merely because they are box scores, and because they are good to look at after a winter of waiting. -Four weeks from now there will be another great change. The box scores, instead of being mildly significant as seasonal developments, will suddenly become imbued with tremendously vital importance. Every figure, even the zeros, will carry a world of meaning. All winter we have been looking forward to the day when the first box scores would bloom in the far South. Now we will watch them with steadily increasing attention as they gradually proceed northward."

Benjamin Franklin Shibe

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Frank C. Bancroft

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What Is Your Opinion?

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22 SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. That was direct criticism of the pitcher and indirectly an appeal for more batting. At least it seemed to be such to those who had in their charge the amending and making of rules for Base Ball. About thirty years ago a very decided change was made in the rules and for a little while the batting increased. , The amount to which batting increased was very limited compared with the increase which had been hoped for. Some anticipated quite frequent contests of home runs and many three-baggers which were to enliven things when there were runners on the bases. These did not materialize. There was more batting, it is true, but not so much more that it met the hopes of the more radical rulemakers. What little enlargement ,there was to the scope of batting narrowed perceptibly after two or three years. Possibly two years would be more accurate than three. In the first season after the rule was changed there were some pitchers who dropped their effectiveness, but there was not to exceed a half dozen who actually failed to recover the ground they had lost when the rule was modified. .
INGENUITY OF THE PITCHERS. On the other hand the pitchers began to become more and more expert. They invented ways of pitching about which their predecessors had only faint ideas, most of which were gathered because of their unusual experiences on the pitcher's plate, or, as it was in the old days, in the pitcher's box. The ball would take

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some puzzling twist and the pitcher would wonder why it did so. It is- well established that every now and then a spit ball was pitched, although the pitcher did not have any positive knowledge as to why the ball changed its course. He might try to do the same thing again and the ball would not respond. ~ Indeed, there were many of them who did try, but they did not happen to think that they had pitched the ball wet with saliva at one time, and tried to "get theNsame break" to it another time with- out the saliva. In other words, they did not realize that the covering of the ball with saliva had anything to do with the new curve with which they had surprised themselves. They thought, as almost all curve pitchers thought for years, that curve pitching was an accomplishment of the wrist and,' therefore, if the, pitched ball "'broke" in flight differently on one service than on another' should be some additional motion with the wrist. Eventually there was a'. pitcher who followed the "break" of the ball to its logical conclusion and then there came the spit ball, the shine ball, the emery ball and so on, all of them simply pitching variations which were the result of a changed surface to the ball and not the result of a changed motion or a changed pitching style. After this new' method of pitching had spread over all the United States and even into other countries where Base Ball is played, the rulemakers decided that the. pitcher had become the dominant note again, and once more the playing regulations of Base Ball were changed. It was the de- liberate intention of the change to stop pitching which was not considered to- be for the good of Base Ball and to give the "batting section" more chance. The'foregoing has been outlined in order that. the Base Ball enthusiast may thoroughly acquaint himself with the fact that Base Ball is divided into important departments so far as its actual playing is concerned.

28

24 SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. get thai ' the catcher not only receives the pitching, but covers all of that wide it back of home plate, really an expanse as great as that' covered ordinarily by anoutfielder; All pitchers who have made reputations are fair minded enough to acknowledge that no small part of their fame has been due to the support which they have received from their fielders. ::The qxstioh of personal enjoyment

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at a ball game and in a ball game is one that is open and free. There are those who gain more satisfaction out of a home run than they do out of any other single play of a contest. The bigness of it appeals to them. There are others who will go into ecstasies over superior fielding. Englishmen who witness the Americans play ball are enraptured by the accuracy with which our fielders catch flies and stop grounders. The skill with which American players throw they consider to be.. one. of the highest developments of athletic ability. They follow the work in the field with more fascination than they follow the work of the batsman. There are many who revel in pitching. Hundreds of Base ball enthusiasts hurry for the seats directly behind the catcher that they may see the curves break and watch with keen enjoyment in their hearts the attempts of the pitcher to baffle the batters. A home run is nothing in their lives compared with a no-hit, a one-hit or a two-hit game. It is with the purpose of attempting to obtain some general line on what the Base Ball enthusiast believes is the attractive feature of Base Ball that the amateurs, the semi-pros, the professional ball players and those who do not play Base Ball, but simply enjoy it, are invited to express their opinions. 'Should the rules emphasize- Batting? Fielding? Pitching? What in the opinion of the Base Ball enthusiast would equalize all three, or is it unnecessary that they should be equalized? Let us hear from you. ,... ' ' - . .

League Meetings

L. ..

26

Cleveland Oldtimers Play

27

to I 601 PQ !

Home Run Standard

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Home Run Standard No time seems to be better than the present to establish a standard for home run measurements. Through the kindness of Mr. Harry Bullion of the Detroit Free Press, there is information at hand which is sufficiently accurate to determine Ruth's home run hit at Detroit as that by which home runs are to be measured in the future in comparing their length of distance. When Heilmann of the Detroit club batted his longest home run in the month of July, 1921, on the Detroit ground, it was such a prodigious hit that Mr. Bullion in company with others had it measured exactly. From home plate to the barn door which the ball hit across the street from the park, its flight was 515 feet. It struck the door about four feet from the surface of the ground, so that it would have gone many feet further if the building had not been in the way. That hit is a fixed statistical and historical fact. It is much longer than the recorded hit of "Buck" Ewing made in Cleveland in 1889, which was measured a distance of 478 feet from home plate to fence. Where the ball went after that never was ascertained, although it was a standing joke in Cleveland that it brought up in the reception room of a Euclid Avenue mansion, which would not have been wholly impossible if it rolled to the corner of what was once Case Avenue. Mr. Bullion has not definitely located the spot where the ball struck the ground when Ruth hit it at Detroit, but from his personal observation and effort to ascertain the facts it is certain that it went at least 75 feet further than the ball hit by Heilmann. That would give the total distance for Ruth's hit as 590 feet, which is well enough attested to be authentic. In speaking of Ruth's hit Mr. Bullion writes: "The ball selected a course at the deepest part of the playing field and scaled the wall with plenty to spare. I am inclined to believe that it struck the earth at the corner of Trumbull Avenue and Cherry Street. I was one of the biggest shouters for measurements when Heilmann hit his home run, because I believed that it beat both of the home runs which were made by Ruth in New York into the center field bleachers. That is all over now, as Ruth batted the ball here so much further than it was batted by Heilmann that you may truthfully say that Ruth's hit surpassed Heilmann's by at least 75 feet and very likely is the long distance home run hit of the world in a regular league game." It seems as if Mr. Bullion has given the information which was necessary to establish a distance standard for home runs, and we can definitely set Ruth's home

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run drive at Detroit at 590 feet. Until that is exceeded by another which is better it will be considered that Ewing's home run in Cleveland is officially set aside in favor of one by the greatest long distance hitter in the history of the game. Ruth has made hits which were more than 600 feet long in exhibition games, as claimed by local authorities. His performance in Detroit was made in a regular game. Detroit and Cleveland divide between them the records for old and modern long distance hitting.

The World Series of 1921

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 31 The World Series of 1921 BY JOHN B. FOSTER. RESULTS OF THE GAMES. Where Played. Date. , Winner. Ldser. First game Polo Grounds October 5 New York A.L.. 3 New York N.L.. 0 Second game..Polo Grounds October 6 New York A.L.. 3 New York N.L.. 0 Third game.... Polo Grounds October 7 New York N.L.. 13 New York A.L.. 5 Fourth game ... Polo Grounds October 9 New York N.L.. 4 New York A.L.. 2 Fifth game... Polo Grounds October 10 New York A.L.. 3 New YorkN.L.. 1 Sixth gamePolo Grounds October 11 New York N.L.. 8 New York A.L.. 5 Seventh game .. Polo Grounds October 12 New York N.L.. 2 New York A.L.. 1 Eighth game... Polo Grounds October 13 New York N.L.. 1 New York A.L. 0 FINAL STANDING. Won. Lost. PO. New York N .L. (Giants) 5 . New York A.L. (Yankees) 3 37 The first All-New York world series in the history of the present major leagues and in the history of the Brush rules to govern a world series was won by New York National League club in the eighth game, October 13, the series beginning October 5. All the games of course were played on the Polo Grounds. The game of October 8 was postponed because of rain and the series was prolonged a day beyond October 12. The schedule called for nine games, if necessary, the team winning five games first to win the series. The intercity rivalry, characteristic of world series between cities of the same section or cities of different sections, was not conspicuous from the nature of the contest; but there was an abundance of enthusiasm, the keenest of enjoyment at times by those who were fortunate enough to witness the games, and

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a variety of play that was most entertaining. Eight of the nine games scheduled were played. With the series standing three-all the New York Nationals won the seventh and the eighth games, thereby winning the necessary five. Only one score of the series went into double figures-when the New York Nationals defeated their rivals, 13 to 5. There were three shutout games. The New York American League team, won the first two games, the New York National League team the next two, the New York Americans the fifth-their third and last victory-and the New York Giants the sixth, seventh and eighth. It was a series which was in doubt to the very last man who was retired. Its uncertainty and closeness added immensely to its attractiveness. An open play of wide range was the last play of the series, and mishandling of the ball at that time would surely have resulted in a tie game and possibly a victory for the New York American League club, which would have rendered another game necessary. Baker rapped the ball with over- powering force toward right field. Rawlings made a superhuman stop and a throw from a seemingly impossible position. Both stop and throw were accomplished perfectly, and to crown the double achievement Kelly completed the second half of a double play to Frisch by catching a runner who was trying to make third base from first and who lacked only a few feet of success. This is cited to show the extraordinary excellence of the series. The predominant characteristic of the games was the closeness of all but two. Most of the time this was conspicuous in the scores, and all of the

*. . Alc-CU ItAn. U. A. a5T'UNJiHgAM, JOHN J. MCGERAW. Treasmrer. President. Vice-President. OPrlllITRR OF THR NEW YORK NATIONAL LEAGUE CLUB. Photo by Tnternational

UoLj. JAUUB KUKl'RiltT (AT TOP) AND COL. T. L. HUSTON, CHIEF OWNERS OF THE NEW YORK AMERICAN LEAGUE CLUB. Ptotos by lpternational.

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prf that the world series was being played by two teams wholly local, and as far east as they could be located unless. placed in Boston, there was never more W:~ idespread interest over a world series than over that of 1921. Every detail

TROPHY PRESENTED TO MANAGER JOHN J. McGRAW OF THE NEW YORK GIANTS
BY THE MEMBERS OF HIS TEAM.

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DA\R.n

. HUFMANK is thrown out at first by ia triple to rightt field. balls and stole second. Bt base.
I Hit, No Run. h struck out. R. Mleuse to steal second, Snyder 1 Hit, No Run. -Miller.
Rawling~s was No Hit, No Run. play and tossed the ball d. McNally struck out. 1 Hit, No
Run. it sharplyi, to Quinn, who Snyder, while the-batter t field -and stole second. 2 Hits,
No Run. out. Peckinpa'ugh was 5iSt. No Hit, No Run. singling to center field. field. Kelly
was given DX. Collins took up the him -with a hard double Kelly went to third old ,Celly and

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Meusel scored. steal, Schang to Peckin- ,ed to left field, anoiiiber bases were filled. Biin-
dier scored. Frisch was bat. Young hit to deep 5ch scored. Collins Was 'ankees. Ke~ely
was out, 8 8ji, RM".

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, Ur,,o oiyeur; c, teorge j. Burns; J, LGeorge L. Kelly; 4, Jesse L. Barnes; 5, Emil F. Meusel;
6, Alexander Gaston; 7, Frank F. Frisch; 8, Wilfreq D. Ryan. GROUP OF NEW YORK
NATIONALS-WORLD'S CHAMPIONS.

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New York Nationals..... o 3 0 4 0 1 0 0 -8 New York Americans

3 2 0 0 0 0 O 0- Earned runs-Nationals 6, Americans 5. Home runs-E. Meusel, Snyder, Fewster. Stolen bases, Frisch, Pipp. -Bases on balls-Harper 2, (Burns, Kelly); off Shawkey 2 (Frisch, I. Meusel); off Toney 1 (Fewster); off Barnes 4 (Fewster, R. Meusel, Schang 2). Struck out-By Harper 1 (Frisch); by Shawkey 5 (Bancroft, Frisch, Young 2, Rawlings); by Piercy 2 (Young, Rawlings), by Barnes 10 (Fewster, Peckinpaugh, Miller, R. Meusel, Pipp, Ward 2, McNally, Schang, Shawkey). Sacrifice hit-Burns. Double plays-Schang to McNally; Sehang to Ward. First base on errors-Burns, Rawlings. Fumbles-McNally, Ward, t'Caught stealing-By Schang 3 (Bancroft, Young, Kelly). Runs batted in-Bancroft 2, Frisch 1, Kelly 2, E. Meusel 2, Snyder 1, Fewster 2, R.. Meusel 1, Ward 2. Left'on bases-Nationals 8, Americans 7. Pitching records-Harper 3 runs and 2 hits in one and one-third inning; 2 bases on balls; when taken out in second inning one out bnd one man on base. Shawk9y, 5 runs and 8 hits in six and two-thirds innings; 2 bases on balls, 1 sacrifice hit. Piercy, no runs and 2 hits in one inning. Toney, 3 runs and 3 hits in two-thirds of an inning. 1 base on balls;' when taken out in nfit inning, two Were out and one man on base. Barnes, 2 runs and 4 hits in eight and o:e-third innings; 4 bases on balls. Winning pitcher-Barnes. Losing pitcher-ShaW /ey. Umpires-at plate, Moriarty; at first base, Quigley; at second base, Chill; t., third b'ase, Rigler. Time of game-2h.31m. Attendance-34,283. Weather--Clearing, nd warmer, slight southerly wind. Ground condition- Good. Scorers-JosephL M. McCieady, Frank Graham, Weed Dickinson. SEVENT:H GAME,;AT NEW YORK, OCTOBER 12. The seventh game'was a National League game and was won by the, Giants. Had the series been for .seven games instead of nine, the Giants would have won the tehampi6nship both by the winning of the seventh and also by the winning of the eighth 'game. For, the third time the pitchers were Douglas and Mays, and Douglas"won the rubber game from his rival. 1 YANKEES-Fewster flied to Young. Peckinpaugh doubled to left field. Miller was thrown out by Frisch to Kelly. R. Meusel was out, Douglas to Kelly. . 1 Hit, No Run. GIANTS-Burns flied lto right field. Bancroft hit to center for two bases. Frisch flied to Miller. Young way out, Mays to Pipp. 1 Hit, No Run. 2 YANKEES-Pipp hit to left field for two bases. Ward's sacrifice, Frisch to Kelly, put Pipp

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on third.. McNally singled to right field, scoring Pipp. McNally was injured in trying to make second on Schang's hit to Bancroft and was compelled to retire...from the game after making two plays in the next inning. Schang, fofced McNally, Bancroft to Rawlings. Mays rapped a hard liner toward,:right field which Rawlings just managed to catch. ,. i. 2 Hits, 1 Run. GIANTS-Kelly struck oit.,-?E.: Mesel was out, McNally to Pipp. Raw- lings was retired the.same way.'. No Hit, No Run. , YANKEES-Fewster iapglid to left field and was thrown out by E., 3 o Meusel trying for; secnd.: Peckinpaugh singled to center field. Miller popped to Bancroft. 'R. Meusel struck out. 2 Hits; No Run. GIANTS-Snyder.' was throWn, out at first by Peckinpaugh. Dbuglas struck out. Burns doublet to' left'field.- Bancroft struck out. 'l 1'.Hi, No Run. 1 4 YANKEES-Pipp grounded to Kelly. Ward was thrown out, Douglas to Kelly. Baker, playing for McNally, flied to Frisch. No Hit, No Run. GIANTS-- risch was thrown out at 'first by Mays. Young was given a single on a ground hit which was fumbled by Ward. Young stole second. ' Kelly struck out. E. Meusel batted safely to center field and Young scored. Rawlings grounded to Pipp. 2 Hits, 1 Run.

i, iutn x anicees) steals second base, fifth inning, second game. 2, Frisch (Giants) makes his fourth hit in succession, first game. 3, Ruth drives in the first run of the series, opening game. Photos Daily News, New York. WORLD SERIES SCENES.

5 YANKEES-Schang was tossed out by Douglas. Mays was out, Rawlings to Kelly. Fewster struck out. No hit, No Run. GIANTS-Snyder flied to Miller. Douglas grounded to Pipp. Burns doubled to center and was thrown out at third base trying for a triple. 1 Hit, No Run. 6 YANKEES-Peckinpaugh fouled to Frisch. Miller was out, Frisch to Kelly. R. Meusel hit far out to Young. No Hit, No Run. GIANTS-Bancroft was thrown out by Rawlings. Frisch and Young were retired the same way. No Hit, No Run. 7 YANKEES-Pipp popped to Douglas. Ward flied to Miller. Baker singled to center. Schang also singled to center. Both advanced a base each on a wild pitch. Mays was out, Rawlings to Kelly. 2 Hits, No Run. GIANTS-Kelly out, Peckinpaugh to Pipp. E. Meusel struck out. Ward missed an easy chance on Rawlings and the batter was safe. Rawlings scored when Snyder hit to left center for two bases. Douglas struck out. 1 Hit, 1 Run. YANKEES-Fewster was thrown out

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at first by Douglas. Peckinpaugh struck out. Miller was given a base on balls. R. Meusel was thrown out by Bancroft at first. No Hit, No Run. GIANTS-Burns out, Peckinpaugh to Pipp. Bancroft was retired the same way. Frisch struck out. No Hit, No Run. Q YANKEES-Pipp was thrown out at first base by Rawlings. Ward flied to 9 Burns. Baker singled to right field. Schang was tossed out by Douglas. The score of the game is as follows: 1 Hit, No Run. NEW YORK (N.L.) NEW YORK (A.L.) AB. R. H. TB. P. A. E. AB. R. H. TB. P. A. E. Burns, cf4 0 2 4 2 0 0 Fewster, lf4 0 1 1 0 0 0 Bancroft, s..... 4 0 1 2 2 2 0 Peckinpaugh, ss.. 4 0 2 3 0 4 0 Frisch, 3b 0 0 0 2 3 0 Miller, cf3 0 0 0 2 1 0 Young, rf 3 1 1 1 2 0 0 R. Meusel, rf. ... 4 0 0 0 1 0 0 Kelly, lb3 0 0 0 13 0 0 Pipp, lb4 1 1 2 13 0 0 E. Meusel, f.3 0 1 1 0 1 0 Ward, 2b3 0 0 0 4 1 Rawlings, 2b 1 0 0 2 3 0 McNally, 3b1 0 1 1 0 2 0 Snyder, c 0 1 2 3 0 0 Baker, 3b. 0 2 2 1 0 0 Douglas,3 0 0 0 15 0 Schang, c4 0 1 1 700 tlt - - Mays, p. 3 0 0 0 0 2 0 Totals30 2 6 10 27 14 0 De Vorme*0 0 0 0 0 0 0 *De Vorme ran for Baker in the ninth Totals1 24 13 at inning. Totals33 1 8 10 24 13 2 New York Nationals 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 x-2 NeW York Americans..... 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-1 Earned runs-Americans 1, Nationals 1. Two-base hits-Peckinpaugh, Pipp, Burns 2, Bancroft, Snyder. Stolen base-Young. Base on balls-Douglas 1 (Miller). Struck out-By Douglas 3 (Fewster, Peckinpaugh, R. Meusel); by Mays 7 (Bancroft, Frisch, Kelly 2, E. Meusel, Douglas 2). First base on error-Rawlings. Fumble-Ward. Sacrifice hit-Ward. Wild pitch-Douglas. Runs batted in-McNally 1, E. Meusel 1, Snyder 1. Left on bases-Americans 7, Nationals 4. Pitching records-Douglas, 1 run and 8 hits in nine innings; 1 base on balls, 1 sacrifice hit. Mays, 2 runs and 6 hits in eight innings; no bases on balls and no sacrifice hits. Winning pitcher- Douglas. Losing pitcher-Mays. Umpires-At plate, Quigley; at first base, Chill; at second base, Rigler; at third base, Moriarty. Time of game-1h.40m. Attendance- 36,503. Weather-Cool, cloudy, sharp southwest wind. Ground condition-Good. Scorers-Joseph M. McCready, Frank Graham, Weed Dickinson.

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SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 71 7 GIANTS-Burns was given a base on balls. Bancroft struck out. Frisch flied to R. Meusel. Young flied to Fewster. No Hit, No Run.. YANKEES-Baker fouled to Frisch. Schang flied to E. Meusel. Hoyt singled to center. Fewster forced him at second by hitting to Rawlings, who touched the base ahead of Hoyt. 1 Hit, No Run. 8 GIANTS-Kelly struck out. E. Meusel grounded to Pipp. Rawlings was out, Ward to Pipp. No Hit, No Run. YANKEES-Peckinpaugh was out, Rawlings to Kelly. Miller flied to Burns. R. Meusel struck out. No-Hit, No Run. 9 GIANTS-Snyder was thrown out by Baker. Nehf struck out. Burns was thrown out by Hoyt. No Hit, No Run. YANKEES-Ruth, batting for Pipp, was cheered when he walked to the plate and grounded to Kelly. Ward was given a base on balls. Baker hit a seem- ingly safe blow to right field, but Rawlings made both a splendid stop and a marvellously accurate throw and got the batter at first. Ward was trying to make third on the play and was doubled up by Kelly's excellent throw to Frisch. Thus the series ended by an unusual double play. No Hit, No Run. The score of the game is as follows: NEW YORK (N.L.) NEW YORK (A.L.) AB. R. H. TB. P. A. E. AB. R. H. TB. P. A. E. Burns, cf 4 0 1 1 3 0 0 Fewster, lf. 3 0 0 0 2 0 0 Bancroft, ss 3 1 0 0 0 4 0 Peckinpaugh, ss. . 2 0 0 0 2 2 1 Frisch, 3b 4 0 0 0 2 8 0 Miller, cf. 4 0 1 1 1 0 0 Young, rf 2 0 1 1 0 0 0 R. Meusel, rf.... 4 0 0 0 2 0 0 Kelly, lb 4 0 0 0 13 1 0 Pipp, lb 3 0 1 1 11 0 0 E. Meusel, lf4 0 1 1 1 0 0 Ward, 2b3 0 1 1 0 2 0 Rawlings, 2b4 0 3 4 4 0 Baker, 3b3 0 0 0 1. 3 0 Snyder, c 2 0 0 0 4 0 0 Schang, c3 0 0 0 8 1 0 Nehf, p. 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 Hoyt, p3 0 1 1 0 3 0 Ruth*1 0 0 0 0 0 0 Totals31 1 6 8 27 12 0 ----- - *Ruth batted for Pipp in ninth inning. Totals29 0 4 4 27 11 1 New York Nationals 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-1 New York Americans 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 o0-0 Two-base hits-Rawlings 2. Stolen base-Young. Bases on balls-Hoyt 4 (Burns, Bancroft, Young 2); Nehf 5 (Fewster, Peckinpaugh 2, Ward, Baker). Struck out- By Hoyt 7 (Burns, Bancroft, Kelly 2, E. Meusel,

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Snyder, Nehf); by Nehf 3 (Fewster, R. Meusel, Pipp). Sacrifice hits-Snyder 2. Double plays-Bancroft to Rawlings to Kelly; Rawlings to Kelly to Frisch. First base on error-Kelly. Fumble-Peckin- paugh. Wild pitch-Nehf. Caught stealing-By Schang, E. Meusel. Left on bases- Nationals 9, Americans 7. Pitching records-Hoyt, 1 run and 6 hits in nine innings; 4 bases on balls, 2 sacrifice hits. Nehf, no runs and 4 hits in nine innings; 5 bases on balls. Winning pitcher-Nehf. Losing pitcher-Hoyt. Umpires-At plate, Chill; at first base, Rigler; at second base, Moriarty; at third base, Quigley. Time of game -1h.57m. Attendance, 25,410. Weather-Clear, cold, brisk southwest wind. Ground condition-Fair. Scorers-Joseph M. McCready, Frank Graham, Weed Dickinson. WORLD SERIES FINANCIAL SUMMARY. Official paid attendance 269,977 Purse for second place teams.. \$43,878.34 Official gross receipts..... \$900,233.00 Purse for third place teams... 29,252.22 Contesting players' share 229,391.67 Each second place player about 877.00 Purse for New York N.L 131,635.00 Each third place player about. 585.00 Purse for New York A.L 87,756.67 New York N.L. club's share.... 108,027.18 Each New York N.L. player New York A.L. club's share.... 108,027.18 about 5,265.00 National League's share 128,310.73 Each New York A.L. player American League's share..... 128,310.73 about 3,510.00 Advisory Council's share 135,034.95

-, - - - .,p. S vl'ei -IR E v so C uhld cr fthe W uCnea out Prpp, WhO was headed for third from second. 2, Miller (Yankees) first batter in series, reaches second after a single and a sacrifice, first game. 3, E. Meusel (Giants) making the three-bagger that started so much trouble for the Yankees in the game of October 10. 4, McNally (Yankees) scores by a long slide inside the plate on Miller's sacrifice fly to E. Meusel in left. Photos Daily News, New York. WORLD SERIES SCENES.

OFFICIAL WORLD SERIES AVERAGES

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World Series Players of 1921

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78 SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. Meusel was obtained from the Philadelphia National League club in July, 1921, in a transfer of players by which Henline and Walker went to Phila. delphia. Nehf was secured from the Boston National League club in 1919 by the payment of a large sum of money. Causey was transferred to Boston at the same time. Rawlings was obtained from the Philadelphia Nlational League club in June, 1921, in exchange for Rapp, Richbourg and King, and Stengel was re- leased by Philadelphia at the same time. Ryan was secured by New York from Holy Cross College after the expira- tion of the college season and was placed on option several years, finally being recalled from Toronto. Sallee was obtained from the Cincinnati club in 1920 by waiver after being dropped by New York. Shea was secured by purchase from Toronto. He was sent to St. Paul and then recalled by New York in 1921. Smith was taken from the Rochester club, where he had been placed on option. Snyder was obtained by trade from the St. Louis National League club, a deal in which Schupp, a pitcher, was involved. Stengel was secured from the Philadelphia National League club in the transfer of players which included Rapp and Walker and which has pre- viously been noted. Toney was obtained from Cincinnati by purchase in 1918. Young was secured from Sherman, Tex., in 1916, and after he had been sent to Rochester for development was brought back to New York. NEW YORK AMERICAN LEAGUE CLUB. It was the first championship for the New York American League club after years of persistent effort to win one and the team goes on record as New York's first American League champions. Peckinpaugh, the captain of the team in 1921, was obtained from Cleve- land in a trade which included the transfer of Stumpf and Lelivelt to Cleveland. Pipp was purchased from the Detroit Americans in 1915

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after Colonels Ruppert and Huston had acquired the ownership of the New York club. Shawkey was a member of the Philadelphia Americans in 1915, and when waivers were asked on his services the New York club acquired him from Philadelphia. Miller was first secured from Mobile in 1915. He was not strong enough for New York at the time and was sent to Baltimore, recalled to New York, and then released outright to St. Paul in 1919. In July, 1921, his release was repurchased from St. Paul. Piercy was first purchased in 1915. He was released twice and recalled twice and in 1921 was brought back from Vernon, Cal. Fewster was purchased in 1917 from the Baltimore club of the International League. Baker was purchased in the winter of 1915-16 from the Philadelphia club of the American League for the sum of \$37,500.

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 79 Ferguson was signed from the amateur ranks in 1915. He was sent out under option and finally released outright to be purchased again from the Jersey City club in the winter of 1920-21. Ward was obtained from the Charleston (S. C.) club of the South Atlantic League by purchase in 1917. Hofmann was obtained by purchase from the St. Paul club of the American Association. Quinn was taken in 1918 by purchase from the Vernon club of the Pacific Coast League. He had previously pitched for New York. Ruth was secured by purchase in the winter of 1919-20 from the Boston American League club for a sum said to have been more than \$130,000. Mays was obtained by purchase from the Boston American League club in the summer of 1919 for the sum of \$40,000. McGraw and Russell, pitchers, were released to Boston as part of the consideration. Collins was a purchased player, being secured from the Dallas club of the Texas League in 1919. Meusel was obtained by purchase from the Vernon club of the Pacific Coast League in 1919. Mitchell came from Vernon of the Pacific Coast League in 1920 and the deal included the transfer of several players to Vernon. Schang was obtained from the Boston club of the American League in 1920 with Hoyt, McTally and Harper, when Ruel, Vick, Pritt and Thor-mahlen were transferred to Boston. Hoyt was obtained from the Boston American League club in 1920 at the time that Schang was obtained. McNally was obtained from the Boston American. League club in 1920 when the

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deal was made for Schang. Harper was obtained from the Boston American League club in 1920 when the deal was made for Schang. Roth was with Washington and obtained from that club in a trade which involved Lewis and Mogridge prior to the beginning of the season of 1921. Hawks was purchased in 1920 from the Calgary club of the Western Canada League. De Vornier was purchased in 1921 from the Vernon club of the Pacific Coast League. Rogers was purchased from the Buffalo club of the International League in 1921.

World Series Records of 1921

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National League Season of 1921

National League Season of 1921 BY JOHN B. FOSTER. For the greater part of the season of 1921 the Pittsburgh Base Ball team led its rivals in the race for the championship. Only one principal contender struggled against Pittsburgh. That was the New York team. After the season was fairly under way neither Pittsburgh nor New York had sufficient opposition to entitle the race to be described as between more than two principal rivals. As late as August the Pittsburghs were such a commanding figure as a team that the more sanguine of enthusiasts were confident a championship would be won by their city after a lapse of many years, and even the most optimistic of New York supporters were almost ready to abandon hope. Predictions were freely made when the Pittsburghs had a late summer lead of seven games in the race that they would win the pennant by a margin of ten games at least, and perhaps more. It was about this time that the Pittsburgh team was due to leave the home field for the fields of other cities. The Pittsburgh enthusiasts-and some who were not of Pittsburgh-in estimating the possible

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chances of the leaders in the race, gave it as their opinion that if Pittsburgh could win a fair average above one-half of the games on their last journey through the East they would surely win the championship. Beginning at Chicago - h a victory in a close game that should have warned the Pittsburgh players of a test still to come and one of more exacting requirements than any which they had faced, the team from the Keystone State went to Boston where they had fair success and then traveled to New York, where they 'were scheduled to play some postponed games in addition to those regularly scheduled. Thus in all they had five contests to undertake in succession on the Polo Grounds, and when they lost them all they no longer held the vantage which they had enjoyed from the start of the year. From New York they continued their way through the Eastern games, but playing with less confidence than they had prior to that vital setback on the Polo Grounds. Their trip netted them more victories than defeats, but by a margin which was too scant for a team with a fight on its hands. The loss of games was bad enough, but more than their loss was the upsetting of confidence on the part of the players. They found themselves with their backs against the wall and sensed the danger lying in the attack of the Giants. The defeat by New York in five games had taken away some of their buoyancy and the cheerful air of optimism that had enveloped them all of the year. The effect of five successive defeats is not easy to overcome on a professional Base Ball team when the defeats happen to be administered by the rival nearest to the defeated nine. Returning home and resuming the race on the Pittsburgh ground, the team, which had played with such dash and fighting success all of the year, faced St. Louis first of all, and again lost. At the moment of playing against the St. Louis club that organization had settled down to one of its, best showings of aggressiveness and was playing better ball than at any

1, James A. Tierney; 2, Charles B. Adams; 3, Earl Hamilton; 4, Clyde L. Barnhart; 5, Walter J. Maranville; 6, Charles Grimm; 7, James E. Zinn; 8, Ray Rohwer; 9, Walter Schmidt.
GROUP OF PITTSBURGH NATIONALS.

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more marked evidence of superiority on the part of Pittsburgh. The flame did not last long for Brooklyn. The pitchers who had done so well in the , I

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1, Norman D. Boeckel; 2, Walton E. Cruise; 3, Hugh A. McQuillan; 4, William H. Southworth; 5, Raymond R. Powell; 6, Joseph Oeschger; 7, George M. O'Neill; 8, Henry M. Gowdy; 9, Walter Barbare. GROUP OF BOSTON NATIONALS.

to Cincinnati and work with the team. A condition of reinstatement was that he must play with the Cincinnati. That checked any transfer of the player to the Giants, and as there was no other third baseman of the right ability available the New York club made no further effort to obtain one. Adopting another policy which was fully as effectual, possibly to be considered more so, now that the championship has been won, the management of the Giants learned that Rawlings, second baseman of the Philadelphia club, could be secured and concluded negotiations with the owner of that team for the player. Thus it was possible to transfer Frisch back to third base, and when Frisch went back to third base the sun began to shine for the Giants as it had shone in the previous year. Thus it becomes apparent how important Frisch has been to the success of the New York Base Ball club as a third baseman. He made them an almost championship team in 1920, and they were a certain championship team in 1921 with him at third. There was another weakness in the

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New York team, which was not so great as that at third base, but which was of sufficient importance to be rectified. It was in center field. The players who were tried in center at the beginning of the year were what may be termed good players but they were not championship players. It was not so much lack of correct fielding on their part as lack of consistent and steady batting. The outfield of the team collectively, and made up as it was, was not an outfield for a championship team. Burns, of course, in left field was the best in the league in his position, and Young in right field unsurpassed in that position; but the team needed more than it was getting in center field. Again it was learned that the Philadelphia club was open to transfer of players, and Emil Meusel of that team, a player who could hit freely and with effectiveness, was released to the Giants, while younger players were sent to Philadelphia. That made it possible to shift Burns to center field, a position which he had held temporarily for the Giants in the past, and to play Meusel in left field. Not only did this give the Giants the services of an admirable player in center field, which were sorely needed, but it gave them added batting strength because Meusel, while not a slugger in the sense in which that word is used to define extraordinary batting, had proved to be a consistent hitter, and when at his best a dangerous hitter. When he first joined the Giants he was unfortunate in his batting, but as the season wore on began to meet the ball with the effectiveness which he had displayed in Philadelphia, and it was his success with the bat which helped vastly to make the Giants champions of their organization. When the battle tightened and the Giants needed every game that they could win, Meusel began to bat with runners on the bases. The culmination of good fortune came to the New York team when the pitchers finally settled to their work and began to show consistency. In the early part of the year the pitching was erratic. Douglas was slow in starting on the highway to success; Toney was not quite sure of himself; Barnes proved to find it impossible to get in form, and Nehf had to make a hard fight to get his usual control of the ball. Benton was dropped altogether. As August arrived and with it the real task of making the championship fight, the pitchers showed manifest improvement. They sometimes had their bad days, but they were no longer in the inefficiency class. This was not

.. ^il cuL.GROUP OF BOSTON NCIr uaolpn. GROUP OF BOSTON NATIONALS.

95

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had been, made by which "Frisih Wiefif.'to -third -base, was superb.' Possibly c it et it was that which made the .-Gi s' p'" b ter at the finish of the sea- -it wa demonstrated that the. playe son than they 49d been. In. any-bxent. rs were men of' grit, persistence 'an&-skill, -,an& those are' three qualities Which will go a long way, at any linie a 'hampionship in an kind of y athletics. 0 -0 0 PITTSBURGH. Pittsburgh. was,, not sola'celd;,so' much for finishing Won ' . 90 second" in ;the": 41, Lehgpe race' of "1921 as it Lost 63 might have heen: had -the team not led the field so P.0 long and a' peered to be such a strong contender p for the championship.. ' It"has:alr'eady been' told that many-considered the championship to be as good'as, won forTittsbu'rg'h in August,,- The contrast between the extremes"-bf confiden"t.-an't1bi tiorii.And dolorous dejection was apparent in the depressed air with whi 1*'-;he members of the team""ended their season. What caused Pittsburgh to lose afte'ir"making such a 'wonderful 'start ?- Again and again that, question has -been a ked- and i'-at, it ever will be satis- factorily answered is doubtful. Ofie. ascribes lack of condition, on the part of the - layers in the latter Weeks of .ih&'-sea Another 'ohs at that and p pp asserts that it was. lack of confidence"- viiong. --the players after the had b' defeated so thoroughly in the meinciablen"!series on the,,.P61,o--.G'ko'unds. A third says it was because-the playeri," king above. their. real r the'.1atter part ability oin the start and gradually ireturnedto normalcy In of the r ac' e,,: If the' cause never is discovered its'effedt never will be forgotten in Pitts. -y the players who""Compo, burgh by the enthusiasts of the. game - 4 b d the Pittsburgh -team of 192 1. That' the - team 'fell away in play is' indisputable. 'On April 30 the -stand' i the team Its record by 7half m6 ths tells that story. - of was .786; May 15, .792; May 31, .718; June 15, .673; June' 30, .676; July 15, .667; July 31-here is the -first reaL,-dan al-.632,,,: August, 15, .648; August p, .624; September 15, .620'and October 2-.-.588. Between

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its maximum and its minimum there is a difference of 204 points,--not an ascending difference but a descending difference. It was not--the difference made by a team in that, it was fighting its way from the bottom to the top, but a difference resulting from inferior play white-dropped the team from the top to the bottom. It shows that the Pittsburgh players came back to the field and, to the leader in the field--the Giants--for had they been able to age ratio of the early part of the New York hold their percentage of season

1, Peter J. Kilduff; 2, Raymond H. Schmandt; 3, James H. Johnston; 4, Bernie Neis; 5, Burleigh A. Grimes; 6, Ferdinand M. Schupp; 7, Otto Miller; 8, Ivan M. Olson; 9, Ernest G. Krueger. GROUP OF BROOKLYN NATIONALS.

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against the New York pitchers, and it was the New York pitchers whom it most needed to defeat--if it expected to stay in the race. The younger players who had been batting well at the start of the year were the first to be affected, and the assumption immediately arose that their weak points had been ascertained by the watchful veterans of the circuit and that they had been "pitched to" accordingly. The infield was not a fixture. It was varied from time to time. Tierney did not cover as much ground as it had been expected he would, Cutshaw, veteran second baseman, was put on the infield and did exceedingly well. He never batted so powerfully in his Base Ball days. When he went in as first relief he was prominent in game after game in keeping the Pittsburghs well advanced in the lead because he batted the ball when there were runners on the bases. Whitted was injured and that made a change necessary in the outfield. Whitted is a player who is specially adapted to fight for a championship. Observing, quick to act and acting with good judgment, he takes runs away from the other side and adds runs to his own. Another unfortunate accident to the team was that which befell Schmidt, the catcher. When the situation was such that his services were most needed he was out of the game for quite a period, and it

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was during that time that some of the retrograde movement began. ' ; However, when all is said and'done, it was really'teh inability of the club to win from New York that cost it the championship. In other years it had been inability of Pittsburgh to win from Cincinnati which had deprived the players and the management the right to fly a pennant to celebrate their victory. Pittsburgh won,only six games from New York in 1921. To be a championship team' it should have won twelve or at least have split even. It was five games out of the way on an even break with the Giants. Suppose that f e more victories were added to the Pittsburgh total and five more defeats to the New York total. What would the answer be then? A championship for Pittsburgh without question. The race between the teams was so close that no other answer could be given. So once more is emphasized the importance of the five games which were won by the Giants from Pittsburgh on the Polo Grounds in succession, and once more it al- most looks as if fate played directly into the hands of the New York club when it was compelled to postpone games early in the year to such a time as made it possible to play them when they did-five together on the Polo Grounds. Pittsburgh had a glorious year, so far as attendance was concerned, and so far as the good wishes of fans and enthusiasts were concerned. Many oldtimers who had followed the Pittsburgh club's fortunes in the past, thought that' the year had dawned when Pittsburgh was to be a champion- ship team again. This confidence reigned over a greater part of western Pennsylvania, where Base Ball enthusiasm runs high when Pittsburgh does well, and over southeastern Ohio. The Pittsburghs carried on so well that in some places they all but gave the team receptions as victors in the race, and it was a rude and rough upset when New York in the latter days of the summer forged to the front and beat Pittsburgh at the very last hour of the championship struggle.

i, eugene r. nargrave; z, Louls 15. Duncan; 3, William L. Kopf; 4, Lewis A. Fonseca; 5, Raymond B. Bressler; 6, Fred N. Coumbe; 7, Henry K. Groh; 8, Samuel Bohne; 9, Adolfo Luque. GROUP OF CINCINNATI NATIONALS.

Toward the latter part of. At the start of the season of 1921 toward the latter part of August they started to make one of those typical f-----t k

ii

St. Louis finishes, and they continued going stronger and stronger until they were once more back to the point which they had held in July, yet still separated from second place or from first place because they could not overcome the handicap of a bad start. If it is true that defeats could be ascribed to inferior playing on the part of players not in proper condition when the season began, it would not be a difficult matter to tell why St. Louis lost the championship in 1921 in view of the fact that a few defeats turned into victories would have made the team champions. Fifteen games added to the winning column of the St. Louis club would have carried them over the heads of the Pittsburghs and the Giants, and there have been some who have ascribed fifteen defeats to St. Louis because of unpreparedness. St. Louis has an important asset of strength in Hornsby. A player who can lead his league in batting and who has yet to show that he ever has been extended beyond his capabilities is a valuable man for any Base Ball organization. Somehow it appears to have been overlooked that this really great batter has never been pushed. That is to say, he never has been on a team which was such a prominent factor in a championship fight that it could be looked upon as having a chance to win. Many of the championship batters of the past also have been members of championship Base Ball teams. They have batted to correspond with the fight which they were making to win a pennant. The instances where great batters have fallen off in their work because their team won a pennant are so isolated as not to be noticeable. When a leading batter is also a member of a team which leads in the race, opposing pitchers are more likely to be disconcerted than the batter. That is a point to his advantage. Hornsby has been able to bat all his days without experiencing the nerve-tearing worry of the player who is a member of a team throbbing with championship anxieties, and he never has urged himself harder than his natural desire to hit and the intensified desire which happened at

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times when he perhaps wished to win some one game above all others. If, in the progress of things, it should happen that St. Louis might become a more important factor for the championship in the season to come than it has been in the past, it will be a matter of much interest to study the batting of this leader of batters, who is one of the best of the present day players. The efforts of Branch Rickey to place a championship team in the National League for St. Louis are so commendably clean and sportsman- like that he has many well wishers throughout the United States, perhaps more than he realizes himself. Neither babbling gossip nor baneful innuendo attach themselves to his plans and to his course, and some day, if the Fates believe in rewarding a clean and patient manager, Rickey will be numbered among those who have been successful in winning pennants in major leagues. Throughout the season the team continued to play on the field of the St. Louis American League club. There is still some opposition to major league clubs using one diamond. It is the outgrowth of the keen rivalry that existed years ago between rival leagues and partisans. While the East may in some respect have become indifferent to the use of one field by rival teams, it is an interesting fact to note that the West has not abandoned that

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107

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SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 109 centage was going out like the tide. The batters fell off in their work and the pitchers did not do as well as they had been doing. Challenged by the St. Louis club, which had begun its forward advance, the Bostons were com- pelled to retreat owing to their inability to keep up a batting pace which was as fast as that set by their Western rivals. Boston did not have the strength to come back after their reverses, and possibly did not have the fire and the ambition. They had seen their pennant picture fade. As its colors became less and less vivid the players became more

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and more depressed and hopefulness gave way to resignation. The spirit wasn't there. The time was too short in the few days which remained of the season ever to catch the Giants, who were fast overtaking the Pittsburghs, and the players, stolidly sticking to their task, could not be aroused to the point where they could make a good fight to save even the reward which might come to them if they had a good place at the finish. They saw the pennant of which they had dreamed not flying for them but for another. They saw the impossibility of finishing second and taking second money from Pittsburgh, and, finally, when the St. Louis club began to swing along and make its bid for third place and the reward which went with that position, the disappointed Bostons did not have enough left in reserve to accept the challenge. Thus third place also dropped from their grasp. Yet it must not be said that the Boston club did not play good Base Ball. It did. It surprised everybody by the strength of its game and should take the field in 1922 a better team than it was in the past season now that a few changes have been made. Lack of powerful batting handicapped the Bostons. They did not have enough good hitters. To go further, they did not have enough consistent hitters even of those whom they had. They could not, and especially in the latter part of the season, come through with the blow which was needed in a crisis. When they were going at their best, winning astonishingly well from their rivals, their pitchers kept the runs of their opponents few in number and their batters did not fail to hit when it was of advantage to them to win. Toward the end of the season when they began to lag in their pace, the batters found the pitching of the leading clubs improved and did not hit so effectively, and the pitchers found that the batters of other teams which were the;contenders in the race were batting better. The Boston public responded with enthusiasm to the good work of the players and the games were better attended at Boston than they had been at any time since George W. Grant purchased the club, a result which was personally gratifying to him as it indicated that the hearts of the Boston public were still open to the Boston Nationals, who had done so much in Base Ball in other years. 0 0 0 BROOKLYN. In recent history it has been an impossible task for Won .T..... a National League championship team of one season Lost,..... 75 to repeat its success in the season following. The P.C ; ".... .607 gsweets of victory

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have inevitably been followed by the bitters of defeat. No aggregation of players has had the sustaining power to carry it through to a pennant in the championship struggle of a subsequent year. Reaching its climax in the season in which the cham-

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_ . _ wvv , abVu*6 sb lUzc lr O/& uuase, r rscn Lizants) mzsstng hint by a yard. 2, Ball glances from the glove of Ford (Boston) to his face and never worries him. 3, Toney (Giants) winning a game in the regular season with a home run by himself. Photos Daily News, New York. NATIONAL LEAGUE SCENES.

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116

1, Deal (Cubs), a good dodger, slipped by Kilduff for a stolen base. 2, Frisch (Giants) showing how third base should be stolen in the proper manner. 3, Nehf (Giants) barely escapes being nipped on the base by an unexpected throw by Bigbee of Pittsburgh. 4, Myers (Brooklyn) scores when O'Neill, the Boston catcher, drops the ball at Myers' feet. Photos Daily News, New York. NATIONAL LEAGUE SCENES.

117

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1, Admirable photograph showing Rapp being touched out at third base in game on Polo Grounds. 2, Miller (Brooklyn) safe when the ball is dropped at second base. 3, Kelly

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(Giants) making a home run at the Polo Grounds and also lifting the ball over the left field fence at the same time. Photos Daily News, New York. NATIONAL LEAGUE SCENES.

iii

1, ruvlcnry \ol. LOUtS) triea to stretch his two-bagger into a triple and is out on Ebbets Field. 2, Sullivan (Cubs) makes a home run by an eyelash after a long drive on the Polo Grounds. 3, Groh (Cincinnati) tries vigor- ously to steal second base against the Giants, but all to no purpose. Photos Daily News, New York. NATIONAL LEAGUE SCENES.

in lYzz, and efforts have been made to obtain those players who are of good promise, looking forward to the development of a nine of which Philadelphia will be proud. Such things take time; yet after all it is the correct manner in which Base Ball should be conducted. Purchasing strength is becoming more and more obnoxious to the better element of sport loving Americans. Fletcher's return should help the team. The semi-monthly standing of National League clubs during the season of 1921 was as follows: / STANDING OF CLUBS APRIL 30. Club. Won. Lost. PC.

Club. Won. Lost. PC. Pittsburgh 11 3 .786 Cincinnati 7 9 .400 Brooklyn 10 5 .667 Boston 6 9 .400 Chicago 6 5 .545 Philadelphia 5 8 .386 New York 7 6 .538 St.

Louis 2 9 .182 STANDING OF CLUBS MAY 15. Pittsburgh19 5 .792 Boston9 14 .391 New York..... 17 8 .680 Cincinnati10 18 .357 Brooklyn 17 1 .607 St. Louis..... 7 15 .318 Chicago 12 9 .571 Philadelphia 6 17 .261 STANDING OF CLUBS MAY 31.

Pittsburgh 28 11 .718 St. Louis..... 16 20 .444 New York..... 27 14 .659 Chicago16 20 .444 r Boston19 19 .500 Philadelphia 14 23 .378 Brooklyn 21 22 .488 Cincinnati 15 27 .357

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SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 125 'A' I STANDING OF CLUBS
JUNE 15. Club. Won. Lost. PC. Club. Won. Lost. PC. Pittsburgh 35
17 .673 Brooklyn 27 30 ...474 New York34 20 .630 Chicago
21 28 429 St. Louis.....27 24 .529 Cincinnati 23 32 .418
Boston27 25 .519 Philadelphia 16 34 .320 STANDING
OF CLUBS JUNE 30. Pittsburgh46 22 .676 Brooklyn . 34 34 500 New
York 40 26 .606 Chicago29 34 .460 Boston
35 29 .547 Cincinnati25 41 .379 St. Louis. 34 .:32 .515
Philadelphia19 44 .302 STANDING CLUBS JULY 15. Pittsburgh 54
27 .667 St. Louis40 40 5005~~~~~.00 New
York 50 29 .633 Chicago' 33 44 .429 Boston. 45 32 .584
Cincinnati29 49 .372 Brooklyn42 40 .512 Philadelphia22
54 .290 STANDING OF CLUBS JULY 31. Pittsburgh60 35 .632 St.
Louis47 47 .500 New York60 37 .619 Chicago41
54 .432 Boston 53 38 .582 Cincinnati 41 55 .427
Brooklyn49 49 .500 Philadelphia29 65 .309 STANDING
OF CLUBS AUGUST 15. Pittsburgh70 38 .648 St. Louis56
53 .514 New York67 45 .598 Cincinnati48 63 .432
Boston61 45 .575 Chicago 44 65 .404 Brooklyn58
54 .518 Philadelphia34 75 .312 STANDING OF CLUBS AUGUST 31.
Pittsburgh78 47 .624 Brooklyn65 62 .512 New York78
50 .609 Cincinnati57 70 .449 Boston67 57 .540
Chicago 49 75 .395 St. Louis67 58 .536 Philadelphia
42 84 .333 STANDING OF CLUBS SEPTEMBER 15. New York
88 54 .620 Brooklyn70 69 .504 Pittsburgh84 55 .604
Cincinnati63 77 .450 - St. Louis78 62 .557 Chicago. 54
86 .386 Boston76 64 .543 Philadelphia 48 94 .338 FINAL STANDING
OCTOBER 2. N.Y. Pitts.St.L. Bos. Bk'n.Cin. Chi. Phila.Won.Lost. PC. New York.....
16 11 13 10 14 14 16 94 59 .614 Pittsburgh 6 10 13 12 14 17 18 - 90

Library of Congress

63 .588 St. Louis..... 11 11 .. 12 14 10 14 15 87 66 .569 Boston
8 9 10 .. 11 13 14 14 79 74 .516 Brooklyn 12 10 8 11 .. 10 10' 16 77 75 .507
Cincinnati 8 8 12 9 11 .. 9 13 70 83 .458 Chicago 8 5 8 8 11 13 ..
11 64 89 .418 Philadelphia 6 4 7 8 6 9 11 .. 51 103 .331

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National League Averages, 1921

127

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130 SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. INDIVIDUAL BATTING-(Continued).
Name and Club. Bats.G. AB. R. H. TB. 2B. 3B. HR.SH. SB PC. Fillingim, Dana,
Boston.....R 45 85 12 21 27.. . 2 1 .247 See, Charles, Cincinnati.....L 37 106 11
26 36 5 1 1 2 3 .245 Vaughn, James L., Chicago.... Both 17 41 2 10 15 2 .. 1 1 .24890
Heathcote, Clifton E., St. L.....L 62 156 18 38 48 6 2 ..10 7 .24859 Brottem, Anton C.,
Pittsburgh....R 30 91. 6 22 24 2 .. . 1 .242 Dillhoefer, William M., St. Louis.R 76 162
19 39 51 4 4 . 2 2 .241 Nixon, Albert, Boston.....R 55 138 25 33 48 6 3 1 6 3 .239
Daly, Thomas D., Chicago.....R 51 143 12 34 43 7 1 .. 2 1 .238 Grimes, Burleigh A.,
Brooklyn....R 37 114 10 27 36 6 .. 1 4 1 .237 Neale, A. Earle, Phil.-Cinn.....L 85 298
46 70 91 11 5 .. 6 12 .235 Miller, Otto, Brooklyn.....R 91 286 22 67 90 8 6 1 19
2 .234 Martin, Elwood G., Chicago..... R 37 73 2 17 23 4 1 .. 2 1 .23288 Crane, Sam,
Cincinnati.....R 73 215 20 50 64 10 2 .. 9 2 .23256 Smith, James L., Philadelphia....R
67 247 31 57 79 1 4 11 2 .23078 Tyler, George A., Chicago.....L 19 26 4 6 8 2 ..
1 .. 1 .23077 Smith, Sherrod M., Brooklyn.....R 35 57 2 13 19 3 .. 1 .. .228 Gast6n,
Alexander, New York....R 20 22 1 5 8 1 1 . . .227 Zinn, James E., Pittsburgh.....L 33
49 6 11 13 2.1 .224 Jones, Percy, Chicago.....L 32 27 1 6 6. . .222 Kopf, William

Library of Congress

L., Cincinnati..Both 107 367 36 80 97 8 3 1 3 .21799 Janvrin, Harold C., St.L.-Bklyn...R
62 124 13 27 32 5 .. 5 4 .21774 Donohue, Pete, Cincinnati.....R 21 38 3 8 12 1 .. 1
4 .211 Meadows, Lee, Philadelphia.....R 28 62 9 13 23 1 .. 3 4 .210 Toney, Fred A., New
York.....R 4286 11 18 28 1 .. 3 1 1 .209 Sedgwick, H. Kenneth, Phil.....R 16 24 1 5
5. 20833 Freeman, Alexander, Chicago....R 38 53 3 11 12 1 ..' .. .20755 Barnes,
Jesse L., New YorkL 42 92 8 19 21 .. 1 .. 4 1 .207 McQuillan, Hugh A., Boston.....R
45' 88 9 18 28 5 1 1 5 . .205 Walker, Roy, St. Louis.....R 38,54 2 11 13 2 4 . .204
Nehf, Arthur N., New York.....L 42 89 , 9 18 20 2 8 . .202 Marquard, Richard W.,
Cinn... Both 39 95, 3 19 22 3 3 . .200 RyAn, Wilfred D., New York..... 3645 2 9 10 1
3 ..200 Baumgartner, S. F., Phil..... .. 31 '30 5 6 7 200 Douglas, Philip B., New
York.....R 40 81 '7 16 21 2 .. 1 5 1 .198 Taylor, James W., Brooklyn.....R 30 102 6 20
24.. 2 .. 4 2 .196 Schupp, Ferdinand M., St. L.-Bkn.R 29 26'. 2 5 5. .. 2 .. .192 Cadore,
Leon J., Brooklyn..... R 35 75 7 14 21 2 1 ..3 .187 Haines, Jesse, St. Louis..... 39 94. ,
9 17 18 1 4 .181 PiAliert, George H., Cincinnati....R 27 92 ..8 16 19 l'1 .. 2 .17891
CaUiey, Cecil A., Phila.-N.Y,.....R 17 234' 4 2 4.. .17391 Cheeves, Virgil, Chicago.....R,
37 48 3 8 9 1167 Miljus, John K., Brooklyn. ... R 28 30 1 5 5. . . 167 Hamilton, Earl,
Pittsburgh.....L 35 75 9 12 19 1 .3 .. 5' 1 .160 Hubbell, Wilbur W., Philadelphia.R 36 75,
9 12 18 3 l. 1 1 .160 North, Louis A., St. Louis.....";R 40 19.,2 3 3. ..158 Ring, James J.,
Philadelphia.....R 34 83 7 12 14 2 5 .145 Benton, John C., New York.....R 18 21
3 1 32 .. .143 Napier, Samuel L., Cincinnati:....R 22 14 2 2 5 1 1 .143 Doak, William L.,
St. Louis.....R 32 70 4 10 14 2 1 10 .143 Pertica, William, St. Louis..'...R 38 70 5 10 12
2.. . 5 ..1483 Watson, John' R., Boston..... R 44 87 9' 12 16 2 1 6 ., .138 Brenton, Lynn
D., Cincinnati. . 17 15.1 2 3 .133 Glazner,' Charles F., Pittsburgh...R 36 76 4 10 15 ' 2 .
6 .. .182 Rixey, Eppa, Cincinnati.....'... L 40101 7 13 14 1 .. 9 .129 Winters,- Jesse F.,
Philadelphia...R 18 39 2 5 6 1 ..1 .128 York, James E., Chicago..... 40 39 2 5 6 1 3 127
Morrison, John, Pittsburgh.....R 21 42 6 5 7 .. 4 j :119 Sherdel, 'William L., St. Louis.....L
39 44 2 5 5114 Pfeffer, ;Edward J., Bklyn.-St. L..R 24 40 2 4 5 1 4 .100 Eayrs,
Edwin, Boston-Brooklyn....L 23 21 1 2 2 .. .' . . .095 Ponder, C. Elmer, Pitts.-Chicago..
R 244 . 4 4 5 1 2 .093 Bailey, William, St. Louis.....L 19 22 .. 2 2..... . 091 Smith,

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George A., Philadelphia.. .R. 39 71 1 4 5 1 1 .056 Morgan, Cyril A., Boston..... R 17
5 .. Braxton, F. Garland, Boston... .. R.. .. Xeenan, James W., Philadelphia. .L 15 9
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134

Ski-&,DING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 135 INDIVIDUAL FIELDING--PITCHERS-
(Continued). Name and Club. Throws G P. GA. E. TC. PC. Miljus, John K., Brooklyn. .. .R
28 4 33 1 38 .97 Carlson, Harold G., Pittsburgh..... 31 4 32 1 37 .973 Alexander, Grover
C., Chicago.....R 31 11 60 2 73 .973 oney, Fred A., New York,.R 42 4 63 2 69 .971
Pfeffer, Edward J., Brooklyn-St. L....R 24 4 29 1 34 971 Fillingim, Dana, Boston.....R
44 2 62 2 66 970 Hamilton, Earl, Pittsburgh.....L 35 15 74 3 92 .967 Brenton, Lynn D.,
Cincinnati..... R 17 4 25 1 30 .967 Ruether, Walter H., Brooklyn.....L 36 6 51 2 59 .966
Ring, James J., Philadelphia.....R 34 6 76 3 85 .965 Cooper, A. Wilbur, Pittsburgh.....
L 38 10 68 3 81 .963 Smith, Sherrod M., Brooklyn.....L 35 8 70 .3 81 .963 Napier,
Samuel L., Cincinnati..... R 22 4 20 1 25 .960 Douglas, Philip B., New York. H 40 5 64
3 72 .958 Donohue, Pete, Cincinnati.....R 21 4 41 2 47 .957 Oeschger, Joseph,
Boston...;..... R 46 11 93 5 109 .954 Ponder, C. Elmer, Pitts.-Chicago.. ..R 24 3 8 2 43
953 Scott, John W., Boston..... . R 47 4 56 3 63 .952 Haines, Jesse, St. Louis.....R
37 7 72 4 83 .952 Luque, Adolfo, Cincinnati.....R` 41 21 76 5 102 .951 Benton,
John C., New York.....L 18 2 16 1 19 .947 Mitchell, Clarence E., Brooklyn.....IL 37
6 63 4 73 .945 Doak, William L., St. Louis.....R 32 7 62 4 73 .945 Baumgartner, S.
F., Philadelphia-..... .L 22 1 ' 15 1 17 .941 Betts, Walter M., Philadelphia..... R 32 4 27
2 33 .939 Freeman, Alexander, Chicago... R 38 3 43 3 49 .939 Sherdel, William L., St.
Louis.....L 38 5 40 3 48 .938 Smith, George A., Philadelphia..... R 39 5 54 4 63 .937
Walker, Roy, St. Louis. H'R 38 6 38 3 47 .936 Braxton, F. Garland, Boston.....L

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17 1 13 1 15 .933 Watson, John R., Boston R ' 44 7 72 6 85 .929 Meadows, Lee, Philadelphia..... R 28 9 69 6 84 .929 Vaughn, James L., Chicago.....iL 17 1 24 2 27 .926 Hubbell, Wilbur W., Philadelphia.... R 36 9 57 6 72 .917 Zinn, James E., Pittsburgh.....R 32 4 26 3 33 .909 Bailey, William, St. Louis. ,.....: ..L 19 2 26 3 31 .903 Cheeves, Virgil, Chicago..... '... H.R 37 4 33 4 41 -.902 Glazner, Charles F., Pittsburgh.....R.. R 36 10 43 6 59 .898 McQuillan, Hugh A., Boston:'. R 45 10 68 9 87 .897 North, Louis A., St. LouisR... 40 4 11 2 17 .882 York, James E., Chicago.. L 40 1 22 4 27 .852 Sedgwick, H. Kenneth, Philadelphia'... R 16 2 14 3 19 .842 Riviere, Arthur B., St. Louia.R 18 1 1 2 4 .500 'CLUB FIELDING. Left on Club. G. iOO 'A. E. TC. DP. TP. Bases. PC. Chicago ., .. . 153 4080 2052 166 6298 129 1 1104 .974 Pittsburgh.. 154 4241 1865 172 6278 129 . 1049 .973 New York :..... 153 4131 2128 187 6426 155 1 1062 .971 Cincinnati . 153 4082 1951 193 6226 139 .. 997 .969 Boston 153 4157 2040 199 6396 122 2 1093 .9688 St. Louis154 4108 1959 219 6286 130 1 1029 .965 Brooklyn . .. '152 4087 2132 232 6451 142 1 1012 .964 Philadelphia 154 4040 2176 295 6511 127 .. 1014 .955 Chicago was firAt in fielding with a percentage of .974. Pittsburgh made the most putouts, 4241. Philadelphia khad the greatest number of assists, 2176, made the most errors, 295, and had the largest number of total chances, 6511. New York made the greatest number of doubqe plays, 155, which established a new record for double plays in a season;. Chicado had the most men left on bases, 1104, and Cincinnati the least, 997. Six triple plays wdrd completed during the season, Boston figuring in two of them. Two of these rare perfiana1ce/ :0occurred on the same day, August 30, when both Chicago and Boston executiedtriple plays against their opponents, New York and Cincinnati, respectively. '.the next game that New York played, September 1., the Brooklyn club made a tri.le4play. , .L

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i, tutsnaw t'tittsburgh) being run down in a "run 'em up" play between third and home on the Polo Grounds. 2, Young (Giants) and Taylor (Brooklyn) in a mixup at the plate in which Young is out. 3, Smith (Giants) touches both Stock and Hornsby (St. Louis) to be sure that one is out in game against New York. 4, Frisch (Giants) clings to the base, but Olson (Brooklyn) said he touched him before he reached it. Photos Daily News, New York. NATIONAL LEAGUE SCENES.

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National League Club Rosters, 1921

142

6PALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 143 NEW YORK-(Continued). Catchers Alexander Gaston Earl Smith Frank Snyder Miguel Gonzales Infielders David Bancroft John A. Monroe Joseph Rapp Frank F. Frisch Wm. J. Patterson John W. Rawlings G(eorge L. Kelly OutfieldersEdward Brown Lee King Curtis Walker George J. Burns Emil F. Meusel Ross Youngs Wm. A. Cunningham Charles D. Stengel Substitutes..... J. Howard Berry, Jr. Walter J. Henline James B. Mahady, Joseph Connolly Walter H. Kopf Henry W. Schreiber William H. Heine PHILADELPHIA. Wiiiamn E. Donovan, Irvin K. Wilhelm, Managers. Pitchers S. F, 3aumgartner James W. Keenan George A: Smith Charles P. Bellan Lee Meadows Philip Weinert Waltert . Betta James J. Ring Irvin K. Wilhelm Cecil A. . Caisey H. Kenneth Sedgwick Jesse F. Winters Wilbur W.' 'Hib.etl, Catchers Frank L t. I ,uggy, . John Peters McKinley D. Wheat Walter J. Hentil-ae , x Infielders Edward J. Konletiby;John A. Monroe John W. Rawlings Clifford Lee C% ,- :j; rapk J. Parkinson James L. Smith Johfiii Q.Miller, . Joseph Rapp Russell G. Wrightstone Ralph AO/ Miller . ; , ! ! Outfielders.....Lee g ;

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' A. Earl Neale Curtis Walker -i De W, au Charles D. Stengel Fred C. Williams:-
Substitutes Don R. Rad Lance Richbourg * PITTSBURGH. . George Gibson,
Manager. Pitchers Charles B. Adamsi Earl Hamilton 'l Drew L. Rader Lyle
Bigbee William N. Hughes Floyd Wheeler Harold G. Carlson John D. Morrison James
E. Zinn . A. Wilbur Cooper Philip Morrison Moses Yellowhorse L Charles F. Glazner
Chas. Elmer Ponder : / ~ CatchersAnto,, C. Brottem Walter Schmidt Firmin
N. Warwi' , Join B. Gooch William F. Skiff Samuel M. Wiled Infielders..... Clyde L.
Barnhart Charles Grimm . James A. TietF George W. Cutshaw Walter J. Maranville.:
Harold J- inor Outfielders.....arson L. Bigee Davis A. Robertson eorg ted Max G.
Carey ei 'i SubstitutesHazen S. Cuyler John L. Moka R 'oier ST. LOUIS. - Branch
Rickey, Manager. Pitchers William Bailey Jake May rthnr B. Riviere William L.
Doak Louis A. North E^inand M. Schupp Marvin M. Goodwin. William Pertica, . . . :liam
L. Sherdel Jesse Haines Edward J. PWtfer ,;oy Walker Michael A. Kircher W i,
Catchers Edward Ainsmith Wm.)A. Dillhoefer Charles Niebergall Vernon J.
Clemons .< InfieldersJacques P. Fournier iHarold C. Janvr!^t Milton J. Stock Rogers
Hornsby John Lavan :', George Toporcer Outfielders Clifton E. Heathcote / Clarence F.
Mw'l'ler Burton E. Shotton . Austin McHenry ' Joseph Schult- John Smith Leslie Mann : "
Substitutes..... Reuben Ewing Herbert tH tHuiiter . Howard Jones George Gilham Walter
KAiwin f G. Lewis McCltdr NATIOWAL LEAGUE MPIAPEaS, 1921. William T. Brennan
William J.JAim : - Henry O'Day Robert D. Emslie William ,J.f McCormick Ernest C. Quigley
Robert Hart Charles B/ Moran Charles Rigler

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S- r r z i" z F _4 --P ms - Q - \$ Q cja ,t 0 CSO, t i- ODO n- r aa-4 o 2- ?lt1 r. ,.3DO 0"M S 1
X . O O 0 F tDS # p _ = ls8. l p. 5 P t cr o - to fD c D'3;" _ ^ .J ~ * s4

American League Season of 1921

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 147 recognition as a major league by the fans was followed by a cessation of the costly war and by the formation of a compact between the National and American Leagues which has existed with very little friction for all the intervening years. An argument always can be started among the oldtimers as to whether the American League was wonderfully enterprising, or merely lucky. But the fact remains that the leading spirits of that organization were men of sufficient breadth of vision to foresee the great revival in the interest in professional Base Ball that was at hand and had the nerve to grasp the opportunity. Chief Sponsors of the Expansion Movement. To four men belongs the credit for this daring venture, which was considered visionary at the time, even by their friends. They are B. B. Johnson, president then and ever since of the American League; Charles A. Comiskey, whose entrance into Chicago was the opening wedge in the expansion movement; Cornelius McGillicuddy, better known as Connie Mack, who transplanted his Milwaukee club to Philadelphia where he built up one of the greatest diamond machines of modern times, and Charles W. Somers, the Cleveland capitalist whose dollars and grit enabled the American League to finance its invasion of the East until local backing could be interested in the doubtful venture. Only three members of that original quartette of visionaries remain in the American League today, as Mr. Somers was obliged to drop out of Base Ball because of pressure of other business ventures a few years ago, and of the three remaining, Mr. Comiskey has practically retired from active participation in the game on account of ill health, although the "Old Roman" still retains a vital heart interest in the game and in his team, and has given to Chicago a lasting monument to the name of Comiskey in the palatial park that bears his name and always will. It excels in seating capacity only by the Polo Grounds in New York and by Braves Field in Boston, but excels the Gotham plant by the fact that it is concretely complete, while the New York plans are still to be carried out to eliminate the wooden bleachers, and the double-decked feature of Comiskey Park is much more satisfactory to the fans than the arrangement of the inammouth stands on the Charles River banks in Boston, which compel late comers on the big days to find seats a long distance from the firing line. The Men Who Financed the Original Clubs. This remarkable expansion of the

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American League can best be visualized to the rooter by recalling the fact that in 1898 its circuit did not include a single city of the then first twelve in population in the United States. The eight clubs were located in Buffalo, Columbus, Detroit, Indianapolis, Milwaukee, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Kansas City. Of these cities Detroit was the largest, although that was before the automobile industry increased the population of the Michigan metropolis by leaps and bounds. Even the automobile business has to grope for statistics to equal the expansion record of Base Ball in a little more than twenty years. The comparatively rapid changes in the promotion, of Base Ball in the recent past can be indicated by merely cataloguing the club owners at

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149

1, Urban Shocker; 2, William Jacobson; 3, John Tobin; 4, William Bayne; 5, George H. Sisler; 6, J. A. Billings; 7, K. R. Williams; 8, H. Severeid; 9, E. Van Gilder. GROUP OF ST. LOUIS AMERICANS.

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 151 begin to crumble away as the elements war against them even as they war against the hills and the mountains. Fortunes have been invested in each of these plants which would have been sufficient, any one of them, to have financed a whole league twenty years ago. That has been made possible by the growth of the public's interest in Base Ball during that period. Hundreds of thousands of persons have been added to the roster of Sportdom by the expansion of Base Ball enthusiasm. It never will be known and is a fertile source of forensics how much of the great increase in Base Ball interest has been due to the rivalry created by the existence of two major leagues, and how much of it is due to the natural growth of the nation and its prosperity. But the fact remains that the birth of the American League and the twin-major-circuit idea was coincident with the beginning of what may be called modern professional Base Ball. The acorn and the oak are mild comparisons beside the fact that

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the past winter recorded the purchase of a minor league player at a price which would have purchased almost any major league franchise- park, players and everything-a little over twenty years ago. And at that, the cost of Base Ball to the patron has not increased in any such proportion as the cost of almost everything else, including rent. Review of the 1921 Season. Although the American League's 1921 season was successful, financially and from a playing standpoint, right down to the world series, it will not make any noise in history to compare with the pennant races of more notable years. Practically it was a two-team contest all the way between New York and Cleve.and. Those two contestants hooked up in a fight that was hand to hand all the way and attracted wide interest, but it was nothing like the pennant chase of 1908; for instance, when four American League teams went into the final week of the schedule almost neck to neck. The Yankees and Indians did just that last year and compelled the high commisioner to draft a schedule that would provide for both cities, and it was not until the day before the schedule ran out that the New Yorkers cinched the pennant, making sure that the world series would be contested wholly in one city for the second time in the history of the sport. Cleveland's team, with the prestige of world champions, was generally favorite in the early days of the 1921 battle, as it was expected it would be able to repeat, principally because of the wrecking of the White Sox, who had been chief contenders with the Indians in 1920. But the dopesters reckoned without allowing for the additional strength, experience and courage acquired by the New York Yankees last year. They also reckoned without knowledge of the series of accidents which crippled the Cleveland team seriously for more than half the season. Miller Huggins' band of sluggers was not free from injuries and upsets, by any means, but did not have to contend with any such series of mishaps as befell the Indians. The latter were compelled to fight along for an ex- tended period without the services of their indomitable leader, Tris Speaker, whose fighting spirit is as great an asset to a Base Ball team as his superior ability as a player., The loss of catcher Steve O'Neill for a long period .in the hottest part of the race was another severe handicap to Cleveland. ?;~~~~~
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1 F. R. Ellerbe; 2, T. P. Collins; 3, F. T. Davis; 4, Ray Kolp; 5, A. Leifeld; 6, F. B. Wetzel; 7, E. Palmero; 8, Walter Gerber; 9, James Austin. GROUP OF ST. LOUIS AMERICANS.

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American League Averages, 1921

American League Averages, 1921 Compiled by Irwin M. Howe. CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS. 1900-Chicago607 1907-Detroit

613 1914-Athletics651 1901-Chicago610 1908-Detroit588

1919-Boston669 1902-Athletics610 1909-Detroit645

1916-Boston591 1903-Boston659 1910-Athletics680

1917-Chicago649 1904-Boston617 1911-Athletics669

1918-Boston595 1905-Athletics621 1912-Boston691

1919-Chicago629 1906-Chicago614 1913-Athletics627

1920-Cleveland636 STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

N.Y.Cleve.St.L.Wash.Bos. Det..Chic.Phila.Won.Lost. PC. New York 14

13 13 15 17 9 17 98 55 .641 Cleveland 8 17 12 14 13 15 15 94 60 .610

St. Louis 9 5 .. 12 13 10 15 17 81 73 .526 Washington 8 10

10 .. 13 12 16 11 80 73 .523 Boston 7 8 9 9 .. 15 15 12 75 79 .487

Detroit 5 9 12 10 7 .. 14 14 71 82 .464 Chicago 13 7 7 6

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7 8 .. 14 62 92 .403 Philadelphia 5 7 5 11 10 7 8 .. 63 100 .346 Batting of the most sensational character featured the games of the American League throughout the 1921 season. Phenomenal fielding plays were a natural sequence to the heavy hitting, and fast and clever base running on hit and run plays was the order of the day. The art of base stealing, however, was almost discontinued, it being obvious that to take two bases or more on the probable forthcoming base-hit was better strategy for the runner than to risk being cut down on an attempt to steal. No less than 12,525 safe hits were made in 616 games, of which 2140 were two-baggers, 694 for three bases, and the hitherto unprecedented number of 477 were home runs. They averaged a little more than twenty to the game, of which more than five were for extra bases. The Detroit club led in batting with an average of .316 for the season, followed by Cleveland with .308; St. Louis, .304, and the champion New York Yankees with an even .300. The champions, led by Babe Ruth, drove out 134 home runs and were first in total bases. St. Louis gathered 106 triples and Detroit 100, while the Cleveland Indians batted 355 two-base hits. The ex-champions also coaxed 614 bases on balls, New York being awarded 588 and Detroit 582. ' The greatest individual record of the year, attracting more interest than anything that has heretofore occurred in Base Ball, was the performance of George H. Ruth, who broke his own world record for home runs by making fifty-nine hits that were good for the round trip. In three successive seasons Ruth has raised the record of twenty-five home runs made in 1899-first to twenty-nine, then to fifty-four and now to fifty-nine. Harry F. Heilmann, Detroit outfielder, beat out Manager Cobb by five points for the league leadership in batting with a record of .394. Heilmann made 237 hits in 149 games for a total of 365 bases. Forty-three of his safeties were for two bases, 14 were triples and 19 were home runs. Heilmann scored 114 runs and was responsible for 120 more of the Tigers' total of 883. He is credited in the R.R.F. column with 139 runs, but these include his 19 homers. Heilmann led every one in sending runs across the plate except Ruth, who is credited with 170, of which 59 were his own four-base hits. Ruth scored 177 times, J. T. Tobin, St. Louis, being second with 132, Sisler third with 125, and Cobb fourth with 124. Manager Tris Speaker made 52 two-base hits, Ruth made 44, Heilmann and his teammate, R. H.

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Veach, 43 each, and R. Meusel, New York, 40. Howard Shanks, Washington, drove out 19 three-baggers; Tobin and Sisler, 18 each; and Cobb, Ruth and R. Meusel, 16 each. As stated above, Ruth established a new record for home ,i t ..runs with 59, Meusel and K. R. Williams, St. Louis, being tied for second place with 24 each, while Clarence Walker of Philadelphia was third with 23. i.

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., SP'LDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 167 New York-Connolly (4), Harper (8), Mitchell (13), Piercy (14), Rogers (6), Sheehan (13). Philadelphia-Barrett (14), Bishop (2), F. Calloway (14, in batting and fielding averages), Fuhlgren (2), Heimach, Malone (7),. Minor (1), Perry (12), Shannon (1), . Styles (4), Sullivan (9),:Wolfe (9), Yoder (2)..'
St. Louis-Boehler (li, Boland (7), Cullop (4), Deberry (10), Henry (1), Morris (6), als9 with Chicago, Mullen (4), Richmond (6), Riley (4), Stewart (3). Washipgton-Bird (1) ,:Brottem (4); Foss (4), Gaines (4), Goslin (14, in batting and fielding averages), MclW ee (1), t.. Miller (1), Phillips (1), Torres (2), Woodward (3). : '- i; - . CLUB BATTING. Club. G. AB-.4tR. bl18, H. TB. 2B. 3B. HR. SH. SB.BB.HB.CS. SO. LB. PC. Detroitl'- 888 852/ 1724 2366 268 100 58 20 95 582 29 92 376 1192 .316 Cleveland ..154'- 925 712 1656 2317 356 90 42 232 58 614 36 41 376 1223 .308 St. Louis....154 5 835 845 1655 2311 246 106 66 205 92 413 36 81 407 1125 .304 New York .153 520? 948 708 1576, 2437 285 87 184 189 89 588- 40 67 567 1032 .300 Chicago154 5329 683;858 1509 2020 242 82 35 186 97 445 37 94 474 1121 .283 Washington 154 5294 704 738 1468 2026 240

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96 42 188 111 462' 59 73 470, 1125 .277 Boston . 1...154 5206 668 696 1440 1 ,7. 248
69 17 186 83 428 31 66 329 1068 .277 Philadelphial15 5465 657 894 1497 2136. 256 64
82 135 68 424.43 62 561 1130 .274 Boston in l-laaain led the Am anifeagf in fielding-W
T5, aPaining the record established in 1916. A six-year record of leadership in ar,: single
department of play. is believed to be unique. ' Philadelphia had the greatest" nmber of
putouts, 4200. Chicago had the most assists 2124, and was also first in double plays,
155. St. Louis had only seven passed balls and New York eight. Chicago, Washington,
St. Louis and -Detroit each com- pleted one triple play. This latter feature (four triple plays
in>.one season)' is 'Iso unprecedented and undoubtedly was made possible by the fact
that never before were so many men on bases as was the case last season. Prominent
among the individual records is that of. first baseman McInnis, of Bos- ton, whose record
for'the year is .999, he being charged with. but one error ,in 152 games. No other fielding
records either in percentage or accepted' chances per game were established, though the
scoring was unusually liberal. Indeed,' the :hittfing was so terrific that the averages of all
infielders except first basemen is below norm1l. For the third successive season James
Dykes of Philadelphia leads the' s.econd basemen in accepted chances per game for men
playing the.,position regular ,-being closely pressed for that honor by Collins of Chicago,
who leads 4n percentage with .968. Dykes' record is 6.17 chances and Collins' 6.13 per
game. With one exception McInnis also led all rivals in accepted chances at first base
with 10.86 per game, the leader being Sheely of Chicago with 11.40. Howard Shanks,
Washington, led the third basemen with .960 percentage in hand- ling 571 chances in 154
games. His record of 3..49 chances at third was also the best. In addition to maintaining
his great record of continuous playing, Everett Scott of Boston led the shortstops with the
handsome average of.^972 and accepted almost six chances per game. . ,*'.- Manager
Tris Speaker was first among the outfielders who played regularly, with an average
of .984. R. H. Veach of Detroit with 384 putouts ahd 21 ,assists was first in chances
accepted, while the runner-up was Rice of Washington with 380 putouts and 18 assists.
R. W. Schalk, Chicago, is again first among the catchers, with S. F. O'Neill, Cleveland,
second, and E. P. Gharrity, Washington, third, Schalk has now caught morethan one

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thousand games in nine consecutive years. INDIVIDUAL FIELDING. 10 or More Games.
FIRST BASBMEN. Name and Club. G. PO. A. E. PO. Name and Club. G. PO. A. E. PC.
Jacobson, W. C., St. L.. 11 94 12 .. 1000 Sheely, B. H., Chi ...154 1637 119 22 .988
McInnis, J., Bos.....152 1549 102 1 .999 Johnston, W. R., Clev..116 960 62 12 .988
Judge, J. I., Wash152 1417 89 6 .996 Brazil, F. L., Phila.... 36 340 22 6 .984 Sisler,
G. H., St. L.....138 1267 108 10 .993 Walker, J. M., Phila... 99 798 49 12 .974 Blue, L.,
Det 152 1478 86 16 .990 Griffen, I M., Phila... 28 2 13 7 .972 Pipp, W, ,,. N. Y15
1424 891,^ 990 McManus, M. J., St. L. 10 68 16 3 .961 Burns, G.,. Olev 78 684 41
C.90

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is, l. w. wrtt; z, r. Welch; f3, J. A. Dugan; 4, R. C. Naylor; 5, R. Jerkins; 6, UO. l. Ilrazil; 7, B.
Harris. CROUP OF PHILADELPHIA AMERICANS.

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1, l'ewster tYankees) tries too hard qnd overslides tnird oase against tleve- land. 2, Ty
Cobb's throw is poor and Schang (Yankees) beats the ball to third base. 3, Peckinpaugh
(Yankee. "beats out" a triple with the :Zses filled at the Polo Grounds. Photos Daily News,
New York. AMERICAN LEAGUE SCENES.

American League Club Rosters, 1921

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J. C. Bagby George Burns R. B. Caldwell R. W. Clarke S. Coveleskie J. P. Evans W. L. Gardner J. G. Graney E. Ainsmith Y. W. Ayres Samuel Barnes J. S. Bassler L. Blue J. A. Boone Owen Bush T. R. Cobb Bert Cole

1, Ty Cobb (Detroit) is retired at third base in an exciting play on South Side Park, Chicago. 2, Ty Cobb strikes out at Chicago after making a. valorous effort to tie the score in ,he tenth inning. 3, Shawkey (Yankees,) catches Wambsganss of Cleveland taking a nap at first base. Photos Chicago Tribune and Daily News, New Yoric.: AMERICAN LEAGUE SCENES.

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1, At South Side Park, Chicago, Speaker (Cleveland) misses a base-hal by a step. The first baseman has the ball in hand. 2, McNally (Yankees) steals second base against Chicago at the Polo Grounds. 3, Bush (Detroit) out at first on South Side Park, Chicago, after a desperate run. Photos Chicago Tribune and Daily New,r New Y ork. AMERICAN LEAGUE SCENES.

Optional Players Recalled

Optional Players Recalled It was not an easy matter to get all the names of players recalled by op- tion in 1921, owing to adjustments of the clubs to the new methods of Base Ball procedure. The following are those on whom options were exercised so far as the lists show in the National and American League offices, the secretaries of which kindly furnished the information: NATIONAL LEAGUE. BY BOSTON.

Player. From Player. From Eugene LansingCharleston Albert F. PierottiPittsfield BY BROOKLYN. George MohartMemphis Paul Schreiber Jacksonville S. G. Post Rochester Bert Griffith New Orleans Player Schreiber, recalled by Brooklyn from Jacksonville, was originally released to New Orleans. He was later transferred

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to Jacksonville, the Brooklyn Club's option following. BY CHICAGO. Bernard FribergKansas City Harold LeathersKansas City Oscar FuhrKansas City Elwood V. WirtsRochester BY CINCINNATI. L. D. Brenton Seattle Charles SeeSeattle BY NEW YORK. Virgil J. BarnesMilwaukee Vernon Spencer.Toronto Reynolds J. Kelly :. St. Paul BY PHILADELPHIA. S. W. Baumgartner Kansas City George Morgan Rochester Howard Crandall Buffalo J. E. Singleton Neark Ralph Miller.....Louisville Frank Withrow.....:.....Newark BY PITTSBURGH. J. Fred Blake..... .. Rochester Homer Summa Rochester J. B. Hollingsworth Wichita Falls Floyd Wheeler..... Birmingham John MokaMinneapolis John Wisner..... Rochester BY ST. LOUIS. James Bottomly Houston Walter K. Irwin Durham Marvin M. Goodwin Houston Arthur ReinhartLos Angeles AMERICAN LEAGUE. BY BOSTON. Curtis Fullerton Toronto Clifford Best Pittsfield BY CHICAGO. H. A. FennerKalamazoo J. J. Tesar Sioux City O. LahaieKalamazoo N. F. Bubser..... Cedar Rapids Chas. Robertson Minneapolis J. L. DavenportSioux City Chick ReinhardtBay City D. J. MulrennanMinneapolis Jos. Keifer.Sioux City R. L. OstergardSioux City BY CLEVELAND. N. A. PottDes Moines T. J. Odenwald Columbus L. J. GuistoOakland Ernest JeanesNew Haven A. W. WagnerDes Moines Guy LangstrathDes Moines R. W. ClarkColumbus Luke Sewell..... Columbus

1, Ruth (Yankees) is first called out and then safe by the umpire in a world series game and he doesn't seem to like it. 2, Umpire Connolly takes a running jump over Ruth as the latter slides safely to second base. 3, At South Side Park, Chicago, Ruth lifts a foul high above the head of Catcher Schalk. Photos Chicago Tribune. AMERICAN LEAGUE SCENES.

Drafted Players

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1, Perkins (Athletics) sliding to third on the Polo grounds in a close game with the Yankees. 2, Gerber (St. Louis) slides home safely against the Yankees on the Polo Grounds. 3, Here is where a throw came so unexpectedly to Baker (Yankees) that the ball bounded off his chest. Photos Daily News, New York. AMERICAN LEAGUE SCENES.

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M. H. SEXTON, JOHN H. FARRELL, President. Secretary. Officers of the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues

The "Little World Series"

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SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 189 ATTENDANCE AND RECEIPTS.
AT LOUISVILLE. AT BALTIMORE. Game. Attendance. Receipts. Game. Attendance.
Receipts. October 5 3,253 \$4,260.06 October 13 5,804 -\$6,882.88
October 6 .3,209 4,260.58 October 15 7,841 9,297.40 October 8 2,957
3,984.14 October 16 12,545 14,515.89 October 9 6,569 8,466.53
October 17 2,807 3,089.87 Total 15,988 \$20,971.31 Total
28,997 \$33,786.04 Total attendance for the series was 44,985. Total receipts were
\$54,757.35. A total of 15,988 fans paying \$20,971.31 saw the four games at Louisville.
The four at Baltimore attracted 28,997 fans, who paid \$33,786.04. The Sunday crowd of
October 16 at Baltimore, 12,545, was the largest. The largest Louisville crowd was 6,569,
which saw the Sunday game of October 9. Lamentably small do these figures appear in

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comparison with the totals of the 1921 world series, but they appear robust in comparison with the first world series tilts. In both receipts and attendance this inter-league series surpassed the first thirteen world's championship series, and the interleague series settled nothing but the question of supremacy in the International League and the American Association. In 1922, the series will be for the Class-AA championship, the winner of the Pacific Coast race to meet the winner of the American Association-International League series. Much interest in the series was centered in the work of Jayson Kirke of Louisville and Jack Bentley of Baltimore, leading batters of their respective leagues. Kirke in 1921, established a world's mark for hits made in a single season, 282. The former record, 280, was made by Miller of Oakland in 1920. Kirke's 282 safeties netted 422 bases. He batted 43 doubles, 17 triples and 21 home runs. His batting average for the year is .384. In the series he hit .361, getting 13 safeties in 36 efforts for a total of 24 bases. He was the only player to make two home runs. Bentley, the "Babe Ruth of the International," hit .314 in the series. As a pitcher, Bentley won eleven of twelve games for Baltimore. As a first baseman he fielded in faultless style and topped the league in batting, in total hits and in home runs. His batting average for the year is .414. Among his achievements are 25 home runs, a new record for the International. He collected 243 safeties for 396 bases in 599 times at bat. In addition to the 25 homers, he has 48 doubles and 15 triples to his credit. The Louisville club won 98 games and lost 70 for an average of .583. Minneapolis, second place team, won 92 games and lost 73. Baltimore won 119 games and lost 47 for an average of .717. Rochester, second place club, won 100 games and lost 68. McCarthy, before becoming manager of the Louisville club, played second base on the team for four years. He was made manager in the middle of the 1919 season when Patsy Flaherty resigned. Complete box scores of the "little world series" are published in the 1922 edition of SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL RECORD, -which contains the batting and fielding averages of players in professional leagues, a review of college Base Ball, illustrated with team pictures, and a concise compilation of present and past records of the game.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

accepted the challenge of all the other contestants and one by one fought them back, until the Kentucky city was in the lead and unquestionably going better than any other in the circuit. It shook off Indianapolis, that had pulled through a hard interval, finally to become threatening; outbatted the hard batting Kansas City team when the emergency arose, and once ahead of Minneapolis fought determinedly and with pluck to remain ahead and win. There was also the three-cornered fight between Minneapolis, Kansas City and Indianapolis which tended to help the Louisvilles when the waning of the season made it incumbent that they exert themselves to the limit to establish their superiority over the other teams. The Columbus club, which in its time had won championships in the American Association, seemed unable to get going. Try as hard as it might

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198

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

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PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE. BY MATT GALLAGHER. The season of 1921 was remarkably kind to the Pacific Coast League. That organization not only played to the best financial results which it ever had experienced but its championship race was the best in its history. The finish was exciting enough to arouse the interest of the most sluggish Base Ball fan. Coming from back in the ruck the Los Angeles club, with Wade Killefer as manager, won the pennant on the final day of the season. The day before the season closed there were four clubs that seemed to be in the race for the pennant. They were Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle and Sacramento. Los Angeles outfinished all its rivals. There were sorry enthusiasts in San Francisco, Seattle and Sacramento, but the staying power and the winning ability of t:ie Los Angeles veterans had to be conceded. From the beginning of the Base Ball year until the final month of play, San Francisco was in the lead. Five weeks before the end of the season was in sight it was the general impression that San Francisco, because of its capable infield, which seemed to be the best in the organization, would win the championship. It takes more, however, than a high-class infield to win a pennant, and the pitchers of the San Francisco team, who had been under a hard strain all of the year, found the climax too much for them. A majority of the players of the Los A. geles team, for that matter quite all of them, were veterans. The most notable exception was Arnold Staatz, who had begun his career with the Giants only a few years before, and who eventually found himself on the Pacific Coast by some of those transfers which are so much a part of the national game. Changing his style from a right-hand batter to a left-hand batter he quickly began to command at- tention wherever he played,

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and as his base running also improved he became one of the most popular players of the club and one of the most successful. In the winter he was so much desired by the Chicago National League club that a stiff price was paid by the Cubs to secure his services. The Sacramento nine played well all of the year and it was a disappointment to the enthusiasts at the state capital that the team did not win, because the impression prevailed that it was one of the best Sacramento ever had. Oakland was well-handled by Mitze, but the team had too many left-hand pitchers, in the opinion of the critics, and it was out of the question for the management to get good right-handers to fill out. The Vernon team, which had won the championship three times in succession under the management of Essick, began 1921 with an organization that appeared to contain an abundance of strength; but injuries to the players proved to be his undoing. Of course that is one of the handicaps in Base Ball that no manager can overcome unless he is particularly fortunate in having reserve strength which is as good as the players who make up his regulars, and strength of that importance is a very difficult quality to acquire in Base Ball. Seattle did not like the transfer of Cunningham, an outfielder, to the New York Nationals in midseason and there was a great deal of adverse criticism. Some of the Seattle fans attributed the loss of the championship by Seattle to the fact that Cunningham had been permitted to get away.

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L4 B U IL Fa * QM r-l _a ^ . pe?) O) F~ ;O' 4n

i, wneeier; , Morrison: 3, Allen: 4. Bernsen: 5, Traynor; 6, Clark; 7, C. Molesworth, Mgr.; 8, Taylor; 9, Stewart; 10, Gallagher; 11, Eberhard; 12, Brandon; 13, Gooch; 14, Emery; 15, Silva; 16, Whitehill. Hunt, Photo. BIRMINGHAM CLUB-SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

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EASTERN LEAGUE

211

1, Bartels; 2, Shaw; 3, Stewart; 4, Stimpson; 5, Hargrave; 6, Ball; 7, Gramley; 8, G. M. Weiss, Pres.; 9, Shay; 10, Oldring; 11, Cykowski; 12, Feid; 13, C. A. ("Chief") Bender, Mgr.; 14, Nagle; 15, O'Connor; 16, Miller; 17, Wilson. NEW HAVEN CLUB-EASTERN LEAGUE. List of champion clubs of previous years and complete individual averages for the past season, together with a vast amount of miscellaneous information, including college scores and pictures, will be found in the 1922 edition of the Spalding Official Base Ball Record. Price 25 cents. STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Pitts.	Wor.	Bpt.	N.H.	Hart.	Spr.	Wat.	Alb.	Won.	Lost.	PC.	Pittsfield		15
11	12	10	11	15	18	92	59	.609	Worcester			12	12	14
14	16	13	88	65	.575	Bridgeport			11	10	..	11	10	12
14	17	85	66	.563	New Haven				9	11	10	..	16	12
10	13	81	72	.529	Hartford				12	8	12	6	..	15
10	10	73	78	.483	Springfield				10	8	'	9	10	7
..	12	14	70	82	.461	Waterbury			7	4	7	12	11	10
.	13	64	85	.430	Albany				3	9	5	9	10	8
8	..	52	98	.347										

WESTERN LEAGUE

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TEXAS LEAGUE

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VIRGINIA LEAGUE

1, H. P. Dawson, ires.; z, eaodetter; 3, liculougnun; 4, Denuon; o, mjullnn; 6, Casey; 7, Bangs; 8, Mallone; 9, J. H. Viox, Mgr.; 10, Manning; 11, Kearns; 12, Black; 13, Goosetree; 14, Ray; 15, Kellerman. PORTSMOUTH CLUB-CHAMPIONS VIRGINIA LEAGUE, 1921.

WILSON CLUB-VIRGINIA LEAGUE.

1, Danaher; 2, Riley; 3, B. H. Coleman, Mgr.; 4, Elliott; 6, McDonald; 6, Kerr; 7, Wright; 8, Duggan; 9, Dunning; 10, Wilkus; 11, Lewis; 12, Heavey, Bus. Mgr.; 13, Williams; 14, Drew; 16, Campbell. Sandstrom, Photo. TERRE HAUTE CLUBI.-I.-I.. LEAGUE.

INDIANA-ILLINOIS-IOWA LEAGUE

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SOUTH ATLANTIC ASSOCIATION

MICHIGAN-ONTARIO LEAGUE

226

CENTRAL LEAGUE

PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

L. H. BURNETT, LEO J. HARTNETT, President. Secretary. PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE. Yakima won the championship of the Pacific International League in 1921, finishing first in each half of the season. The first half closed July 5 with 44 victories and 18 defeats for Yakima and a percentage of .710. In the second half Yakima won 35 games and lost 18 for a percentage of .660. In both halves Tacoma finished in second place. At the end of the first half although comparatively good Base Ball had been played, there was some doubt as to whether the clubs would be able to cling together through the second half. The owners were plucky and enterprising and determined to stick to it as long as there was a chance. At a league meeting they decided to reduce their player limit to twelve men for each club and to play only five games a week. Cliff Blankenship resigned as manager of the Victoria team after the first half and his place was taken by Elmer Hansen. Under the new conditions which were agreed upon for the second half, the clubs completed all of their season and by doing so held their players and their franchises without any readjustment being necessary. Some men were developed who were good enough for the major league clubs to try, and by finding an opportunity to transfer these youngsters the club owners were able to get through the year to better advantage than first expected. Yakima was strong in pitching and the team was composed of good batters. It was that combined strength which continued throughout the season and which helped materially to win the championship for the club. List of champion clubs of previous years and complete individual averages for the past season, together with a vast amount of miscellaneous information, including college scores and pictures, will be found in the 1922 edition of the Spalding Official Base Ball Record. Price 25 cents. STANDING OF CLUBS. FIRST HALF. SECOND HALF. ENTIRE SEASON. Club. W. L.PC. Club. W. L.PC. Club. W. L.PC. Yakima 44 18.710 Yakima 35 18 .660 Yakima 79 36 .687 Tacoma 31 30 .508 Tacoma 32 23.682 Tacoma 63 53 .543

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Vancouver 28 36 .437 Victoria 23 30 .434 Victoria 45 71 .388 Victoria
22 41 .349 Vancouver 17 36 .321 Vancouver 45 72 .385

WESTERN CANADA LEAGUE

A, rX.LyDpl; A, dVe uevLue, mgr., aa, tamulron, i, m.anua; , liunmen; o, wartz;; 7, Sullivan;
8, Nelson; 9, Snell; 10, Mooney; 11, Thollander; 12, Anhier; 13, Viverious; 14, Sweeney;
15, Griffith. W. J. Oliver, Photo. CALGARY CLUB-CHAMPIONS WESTERN CANADA
LEAGUE, 1921. Munush of Edmonton, who batted for .321, went to Detroit with Herman.
Mee, also of Edmonton, was a Detroit player who was formerly shortstop for Illinois
and his first year in Canada netted him a batting average of .321. Munush was the
best home run batter with nine to his credit. Calgary played as a team better than any
organization in the circuit and unquestionably led in fielding, so that their general skill
was sufficient rightly to entitle them to the championship. CLUB STANDING, FIRST
HALF. CLUB STANDING-SECOND HALF. Club. Won. Lost. PC. * Club. Won. Lost. PC.
Calgary* 36 17 .679 Winnipeg 35 21 .625 Winnipeg
35 20 .636 Calgary 32 21 .604 Saskatoon 27 26 .509
Saskatoon 25 32 .439 Regina 25 26 .490 Edmonton 22
30 .423 Edmonton 23 28 .451 Moose Jaw and Regina dropped out at Moose
Jaw..... 12 41 .227 end of first week in August, second half. *Calgary won the
pennant by beating W Innipeg in the play-off.

FLORIDA STATE LEAGUE

233

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PIEDMONT LEAGUE

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BLUE RIDGE LEAGUE

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DAKOTA LEAGUE

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WESTERN ASSOCIATION

243

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WEST TEXAS LEAGUE

245

APPALACHIAN LEAGUE

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MISSISSIPPI STATE LEAGUE

247-

SOUTHWESTERN LEAGUE

GEORGIA STATE LEAGUE

249

TEXAS-OKLAHOMA LEAGUE

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Base Ball in New Mexico

FLORIDA EAST COAST LEAGUE

252

NORTHERN UTAH LEAGUE

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 1922. THE NORTHERN UTAH LEAGUE. By RAY OLSON, SECRETARY. The Northern Utah League, which grew out of the Cache Valley League, played as an independent organization, but had many former major and minor league players on the club rosters. The league proved to be as fast as many Class D circuits, and considering the population and size of the towns in the league, it has hardly any rival in the West for interest aroused. Brigham City won the championship after winning the first half. Tremonton won the second half, but not until this team had beaten Ogden in a three-game play-off series when the two clubs finished the season tied for first place. In a five-game series for the league title the Brigham Peaches won three and the Tremonton Bears two, giving the championship of the league to the former. Brigham City won the title of the first half by beating Smithfield in the final game of that set on July 2. So close was the competition that three teams, Lewiston, Smithfield and

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Ogden, were tied for second place. Tremonton finished in the cellar in the first half, but came all the way to the top in the second series. The second half was even more closely contested than the first, Ogden and Tremonton being tied for the lead at the end of the schedule. In the three-game play-off series between these two clubs, Tremonton won two of the most thrilling battles ever witnessed in Northern Utah and thereby squeezed into the lead and the right to meet Brigham City for the titular honors. In the first game of this series Franklin Coray, pitching for Tremonton, won over Ogden with a no-hit no-run game, the score being 2 to 0 for his club. Ogden won the second game, and the third was not decided until the twelfth inning, when Tremonton won and broke up the most heated league race ever seen in Utah. Ernie Fallentine, property of the St. Louis Americans, was the league's leading catcher. He played with Tremonton. Big Bill James, the hero of the 1914 world series, started with Lewiston, but the pace was a little too strong and he resigned from the club. Clarence Brooks, Coast League catcher, property of Vernon, finished as catcher and manager of the Logan club. Matt Hinckle, property of the Tulsa Western League club, was a Logan player. Roy Johnson, one time pitcher with the Philadelphia Americans, pitched for a while with Logan. Spencer Adams, a Utah boy, was the sensation of the circuit in the hitting department. Batting against good pitching Adams hit .432 for the season. He not only led the batters but he also excelled in home runs, triples and total bases. So great was his work of the season that scouts from both majors and minors were on his trail during most of the season, and Walter McCreddie, who will manage Seattle of the Coast League, finally secured him. Adams is a second baseman and played last season with Tremonton.

OLUB STANDING, FIRST HALF. CLUB STANDING-SECOND HALF. Club. Won. Lost. PO. Club. - Won. Lost. PC.

Brigham City	12	8	.600	Tremonton	15	5	.760	Lewiston	9	11	.450
Ogden	15	7	.750	Smithfield	11	9	.650	Logan	9	11	.450
Ogden	11	9	.550	Brigham City...	8	12	.400	Logan	8	12	.400
Smithfield	7	11	.860	Tremonton. ?	7	5	.800	Lewiston	6	14	.800

National Base Ball Federation

Base Ball in Foreign Lands

01o, the . acific--the lands that are west of the United State~s--Base Ball flourished, a'eve before. Both in Japan and in the Philippines the game was played byfthousands I!more than had played in 1920. It appears to be only a question of timd before P the Land of the Rising Sun, and the islands of the group that are at -present under the guardianship of the United States, will consider Base Ball to be' as much their national sport as it is so considered by the United State , for it is played to -the exclusi -L of almost all other outdoor games and has supplanted some vici.,us, pastimes which had' preceded it. That can only -be looked upon as a triumph for the - American sport, and- one of the greatest of its victories. It is the winning of a "world series" which, in its way, is of more importance and r-re future benefit 'to the I:i Orient than ther winning of our own localized world series, which is literally Eisplayed on the field by our league ciganizations.- The triumph in the bigger E world series is the establishment of a system of athletic energy and endeavor i which is a modernizing education and an influence for good on t e. popu - tiong of countries which are being weaned from more harmful tendencies. jj 0 0 It has been stated that probably there were not one hundred persons in l'all the Philippines who had heard about Base Ball when the United States took over the islands, and now it is known from one end to the other of all the group. The more -savage tribes play it as well as. the natives who are bette'r educated and the more sophisticated residents of the large cities. Out on - thei coffee plantations of the interior there are hundreds of ball- players, most of whom a quarter of a-century ago would have been spending their leisure in gambling or fightin g among themselves. They play the game so well that they frequently beat the nines of United States battleships which seek contests Hiith them. In 1921 -the Filipinos boasted two pitchers each of whom pitched a no-hit game. The score, so far as can be learned, was well kept, too. Girls of the islands play Base Ball quite as much as the boys. They do not play it with'the regulation league championship ball, but they play with the. larger

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indoor ball. There' are said to be more. girls' teams on the Island of Luzon than there are in all the United States. That is a pretty big statement to make, but it comes from sources of authority, The boys who play Base Ball in the Philippines are said collectively to be the fastest base-runners in the world. That puts our Almerican boys a little M the shade, but the fact is vouched for by able critics who have traveled throughout the islands and have watched the younger Filipinos at play.' It has been established for some time that the Filipinos are good runners, buit to excel our United States'youngsters indicates that we shall have, to wake 'up in playing. our national game or see 6-ther countries wrest 'from us' the distinction of being leaders in our own pastime.

256 SPALDING'S OFFIOIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. In Japan Base Ball not only continues to thrive and make headway among the native population, which plays it more numerously than ever, but the last year has witnessed an invasion of teams from the United States in greater number than ever. Professionals have-finally made their way across the ocean to give exhibitions in addition to the college teams that have been invited to play. Care will have to be taken with the handling of the pro- fessional end of Base Ball in Japan, as already there is evidence that the professional element in the sport has not been as scrupulous as it might have been in regard to its contests in the cities of the Japanese. Mr. Adachi Kinnosuke, United States correspondent of the Tokio Jiji, writing in the New York Tribune, says that history has it that the first Base Ball team in Japan was o:ganized by the officials of the Shimbashi Railway station, in Tokio. What the historian might call the first real excitement' in the story of the American sport in Japan came in 1898. It had a decided touch of the international .bout it, too; for in that year the First Higher School team played against an American nine. And the Japanese boys were astounded to see themselves emerge from the contest as victors. That the boys not only of the First Higher School, but of all' the colleges and higher institutions of learning Tokio were frantic with enthusiasm is not un- natural; college boys are enthusiastic beings anyway. The surprising thing was that practically the entire sport loving people of Tokio, young and old, joined them in celebrating their victory. That was something quite unex- pected even by the ball

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fans themselves. From that time the game took the schools of the country by storm. Then came the great year 1905. In that year Japan won a rather serious war against Russia. -But that was nothing, a mere side show compared to another event that came to pass. The Waseda University nine visited the United States and played against a number of college teams there. The Waseda University was the one pet child of the old Marquis Okuma, and the old man always loved to pose before the whole world as the sponsor of all things Occidental in Japan. The story of the American tour of the Waseda boys was not particularly glorious as far as the scalps they gathered is concerned. It was notable when one viewed it from the standpoint of the lessons in Base Ball science which the Japanese boys got in the United States. The effect of the tour was revolutionary. In 1907 the Keiwo University invited a Hawaiian team to play a series in Tokio, and the following year the Keiwo nine went over to Hawaii on a return visit. In these games the Keiwo boys had the chance of going against some real ballplayers. When, therefore, the Washington University nine sailed over to Japan at the invitation of Waseda and were victorious over the Waseda team the Keiwo boys challenged the visitors. They beat the Americans, to the surprise of a number of people, including themselves. The Keiwo boys had just returned from their Hawaiian ex- periences and showed how much they had been benefited by them. For years thereafter these two colleges fought for the championship of Japan. Since then the Japanese boys have entertained many American teams, . both professional and collegian. When the Chicago University nine went over, in 1915, they made a clean sweep of everything which Japan could put up against them. The Waseda University team visited the United States in 1916, and a little later those of the Keiwo and of the Meiji Universities

257

American Forces in Germany

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BASE BALL AT ROMAGNE, FRANCE

262

A Base Ball Encyclopedia

263

himself to use the best, and when he uses a Spalding bat he is getting every- thing that nature and human care can produce. Insist upon seeing the Spalding trade mark when you go to buy a bat. In addition to Base Ball, tennis, track, bathing suits, golf, boxing gloves, striking bags and other equipment is not overlooked. All are illustrated and full descriptions given. Send a post-card to the nearest Spalding store to save time; a list of stores is printed on the inside cover of the Guide.

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Official Base Ball Rules

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Decisions on Doubtful Points

Decisions on Doubtful Points In the chapter on "Knotty Problems," annually printed in the GUIDE, Mr. Foster has kindly offered to help readers in doubt as to the meaning and intent of the rules by answering individually questions pertaining to the conduct of a game, That his offer has been generally appreciated is apparent from the number of-questions sent to him daily during the season from every portion of the United States and Canada and even foreign countries. With a view of helping to a clearer understanding of the meaning of the laws of the game, Mr. Foster has supplemented the rules with explanatory notes based on his long experience. These Explanatory Notes*' (which are printed in smaller type than the text of the official rules) are not a part of the official rules as promulgated by the joint committee on rules of the National and American Leagues, but were compiled by Mr. Foster exclusively for SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE and inserted

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therein to enable the rules to be more readily compared and understood. PUBLISHERS
SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE * Copyrighted, 1922, by American Sports
Publishing Company. _I ,. : .. 1:' !. * ... _ . t * V- ' ' ' . , " . ' - * " .. , . ' ' * ' * |~~~~~: ":

OFFICIAL MEASUREMENTS FOR LAYING OUT A BASE BALL FIELD. See official
diagram and measurements on page 77 to- lay out a field for Junior players,

Official Playing Rules Professional Base Ball Clubs

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 8 Official Playind Rules Professional Base
Ball Clubs .s adopted at the meeting of the Joint Playing Rules Committee of the National
eague.and the American League, held at National League Headquarters, New York
lity, March 2, 1904. Amended February 14, 1906; February 25, 1907; February 27, 908;
February 17, 1909; January 24, 1910; February 13, 1914; February 13, 1916; February 10,
1920, and February 23, 1921. These Rules also have been adopted by THE NATIONAL
ASSOCIATION OF PROFESSIONAL BASS BALL LEAGUES. OFFICIAL PUBLICATION
ffclial text of the rules printed in large type. Explanatory notes by the Editor in smaller
type. The Ball Ground. RULE The ball ground must be enclosed, Shortest distance 1
To obviate the necessity for ground to fair territory ules, the shortest distance from a
fence or ground rules. tand on fair territory to the home base should Legal distance e 235
feet and from home base to the grand hacmebase to tand 90 feet. Enclosure applies to
professional leagues. To Lay Off the Field. RULE To lay off the lines defining the 2 location
of the several bases, the atcher's and the pitcher's position and to stablish the boundaries
required in playing ie game of base ball, proceed as follows: Diamond or Infield. From
a point, A, within the grounds, project Surveyors' straight line out into the field, and at a
point, B, Measurements. 54 feet from point A, layoff lines B C and B D t right angles to the
line A B ; then, with B as center and 63.63945 feet as a radius, describe rcs cutting the
lines BA at F and BC at G, D at H and BE at I. Draw lines FG, GI, H, and H F, each 90 feet
in length, which said tes shall be the containing lines of the Diamond r Infield. See diagram
on opposite page for above measurements.

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. Official text of the rules in large type. RULE 5 (Explanatory notes by the editor in smaller type. again and 75 feet radius, describe arcs cutting F G and F H at R and S; then, from the points P, Q, R and S draw lines at right angles to the lines F O, F M, F G and F H, and continue the same until they intersect at the points W and T. The Coachers' Lines. see official RULE With R and S as centers and 15 feet radius, describe arcs cutting the lines P G and S T at X and Y and from the points X and Y draw lines parallel with the lines F G and F H and continue same out to the boundary lines of the ground. Coachers' Coachers are obliged to stay within the confines of the restriction. coacher's box, which, as will be noted on the diagram (page 2) does not permit them to go nearer than 15 feet to the base lines. Not more than two coachers may be on the field at the same time-one in each coacher's box. The Three-Foot Line. See official RULE With F as a center and 45 feet radius, describe an arc cutting the line P G at the figure one (1) and from the figure one (1) to the distance of three feet draw a line at right angles to F G, and mark point 2; then from point 2 draw a line parallel with the line F G to a point three feet' beyond the point G, marked 3; then from the point 3 draw a line at right angles to line 2, 3, back to and intersecting with F G. The Batsman's Lines. ee official RULE On either side of the line A F B diage 2. o 8 describe a rectangle 6 feet long and 4 feet wide (marked 9 and 10, respectively). The longest side of each rectangle shall be parallel with the line A F B and the rectangles shall be 29 inches apart or 14 inches on either l

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ATRULE i~ / OOfficial text of the rules in large type. RULE - Explanatory notes by the editor in smaller type. lie along the lines F G and G I, I H and H F, which squares shall be the location of the first and third bases, respectively. At point I, the intersection of G I and H I, describe a square 15 inches on each side, the center of which is directly over point I

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and whose sides are parallel to G I and H I. This shall locate second base. Home base and RULE The home base at F and the pitcher's pitcher's plate A must beS 11 plate at 4 must be each of whitened rubber. rubber, and so fixed in the ground as to be even with its surface. The size of the pitcher's plate shall be 24 inches by 6 inches. See enlarged section on diagram of field (page 2), showing position of home plate. Bases of white RULE The first base at G, the second base at canvas 12 I and the third base at H must each be a white canvas bag 15 inches square filled with soft material and securely fastened in place at the points specified in Rule 10. The bases, except home plate, are best constructed of canvas bags filled with sawdust. Home plate should be of whitened rubber, whenever it is possible to obtain it. Some cruder substance may be used for bases if nothing else is obtainable, but it is best to follow the suggestions given. First, second Attach bases and third bases should be attached to pegs driven in the to pegs. ground, and home plate should be sunk so that its upper sur- face is on a level with the surface of the ground. White lines to RULE The lines described in Rules 3, 4, 5, 6, p iaytinie 13 7, and 8 must be marked with lime, chalk or other white material, easily distinguish- able from the ground or grass. Rules 2 to 13, inclusive, describe mathematically how to lay out a diamond for professional contests. For schoolboys, the joint rules committee of the National and American Leagues recommends a smaller size diamond, measurements for which will be found on page 77. Semi-professional and independent games are played on diamonds of the regulation 'size. For simple method of laying out a Base Ball field, see page 4.

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Plenty of balls are needed in reserve. No more "'freak" deliveries.

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JLUL. E 1-e players ot the team not at -bat I7 mak be~stationed at any points of the \$Ifield on fair ground their captain may elect, .regardless of their respective positionsi except that the pitcher, while in the act of delivering the ball to the -bat must take his position as de-

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defined in Rules 9 and 30, and the catcher must be within the lines of his position, as defined in Rule 3, and 'Within 10 feet of home base, when- Ot ever the pitcher delivers lthe ball to the bat inor shall the catcher leave his natural position im ediately and directly back of the- plate for ,.the purpose of aiding th4 pitcher to intention- ally give a base on balls to a batsman, cis pro- vided by Section 9 of Rule 54. Two -teams make up each contest, with nine players on each side. The fielders are known as the pitcher, the catcher, the first baseman, the second baseman, the third baseman, the shortstop, the left fielder, the center fielder and the right fielder. None of these is required to occupy an exact position on the field, except the pitcher, who must stand wit h his foot touching the pitcher's plate when in the act of delivering the Y ball to the baf ter, and the catcher, who must be within the tt "catcher's space" behind the batter. e Players should note without fail the latter portion of the a bove rule. The intent ' f this clause is to hinder the pitcher from giving an intentional base on balls. The catcher may lnot step deliberately to one side to receive the -ball from the r piftc er. If the catcher is standing in po~ition and is com- 9 pelted to reach to one side to prevent a wild pitch, he has not violated -the rule as it reads. If the catcher moves out of posi- tion prior to the. time of the ball leaving the pitcher's hand- all base-runners are entitled to advance a base each as if a balk had been made. The rule doesn't say a base on balls cannot be given, but does say the catcher must not leave his position. Must Not M~ingle With Spectators. RULE Players in uniform.shall not -be per- ~18 mitted to occupy seats in the stands, IP or to mingle with the spectators. 0 'Applies to league games, but worthy of observance -always. s0

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20 SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. RULE 26 9 Official text of the rules in large type. -ULE* 2 - v \ ~Explanatory notes by the editor in smaller type./ Forfeit in effect twenty-four hours thereafter. However, a failure neglect umpire ure on the part of the umpire to so notify the president. President shall not affect the validity of his award of the game by forfeiture. To punish bad It is true that all the sections of this rule are not observed sportsmanship. to the exactness of a second, nor even a minute, but the intention of the rulemakers is to provide a penalty which can be enforced for any violation of unsportsmanlike delay if the umpire feels it within his judgment to act. Section 1 is to provide for wilful absence from the field; Section 2 means exactly what it says, and any umpire should never hesitate to enforce it. An umpire can forfeit a game under Section 3, under Section 4, and under Section 5, but umpires do not always use a stopwatch. There have been times perhaps when it would have been better had they done so. Section 6 is violated frequently in the spirit if not in the letter, yet after one minute has elapsed the umpire has it within his power to act at once. No game can be played with fewer than nine players on a team (section 7). Section 8 is enforceable in amateur games, while sections 9 and 10 apply more to professional games governed by organized leagues. No Game. "No game." RULE "No game" shall be declared by the 27 umpire if he terminates play in accordance with Rule 22, Sec. 3, before five innings are completed by each team. Provided, however, that if the club second at bat shall have made more runs at the end of its fourth inning, or before the completion of its fifth inning, than the club first at bat has made in five completed innings of a game so terminated, the umpire shall award the game to the club having Greater number ing made the greater number of runs, and it o runs win. hall count as a legal game in the championship record. This rule provides explicitly that if the team second at bat has more runs at the end of the fourth inning than the team first at bat has made at the end of its completed half of the fifth inning, the team second at bat wins. An

added line provides a legal definition of victory if the team second at bat is in the lead and the game is terminated before the fifth inning is completed.

21

22 SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. Official text of the rules in large type.

RULE 28 Explanatory notes by the editor in smaller type. when he takes his place on the rubber; if a batter, when he takes his place in the batsman's box; if a fielder, when he takes the place of the fielder substituted for; if a runner, when the substitute replaces him on the base he is hold- ing, and any play made by such unannounced substitute shall be legal under these rules. Players may be It is always advisable to have a sufficient number of sub- changed about if stitutes in uniform ready to take the field in case any player: they do not shall become disabled or be disqualified. leve ame. It is possible to substitute a fielder for the pitcher and place the pitcher in the fielder's position, or in some other position, and later return the pitcher to his position jf the captain of the team so desires, provided the pitcher remains in the game. If the captain of the team in the field agrees to permit another player to run for the batter, after the latter has reached first base, and agrees to permit the batter to play as a fielder when the team at hat returns to the field, there is no objection. It is the duty of the captain of each team immediately to announce changes of players to the umpire, and the umpire shall announce them to the opposing team and spectators. If the substitute takes the proper position assigned to him, any play which he makes is legal, in spite of the fact that the umpire may not have been notified and may not have made announcement of the substitution.. Neglect by a captain is not allowed to affect actual field work. Penalties which are provided in fines apply solely to pro- fessional Base Ball. Choice of Innings-Fitness of Field for Play. Captain home RULE The choice of innings shall be given club has choice 29 to the captain of the home club, who of innng. shall be the sole judge of the fitness of the Before beginning, ground for beginning a garne after a rain; club judge but, after play has been called by the umpire, he fitness of ground alone shall be the judge as to the fitness of the aftertrain. ground for resuming play after the game has Umpire judge been suspended on account of rain, and when after game begun. time is so

called the groundkeeper and sufficient Groundkeeper assistants shall be under the control of the umpire for the purpose of putting the ground in

Pitcher faces batsman. Pitcher's feet squarely on ground. Pitcher's feet in front of plate or on top. One foot in contact with pitcher's plate. Only one step allowed in delivery. No foreign substance. No expectoration. Ball may not be rubbed. Ball may not be defaced.

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SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 25 RULE 32 (Official text of the rules in large type. Explanatory notes by the editor in smaller type.) that does not pass over any portion of the home When over plate. base between the batsman's shoulder and knees, not between or that touches the ground before passing home shoulder. base, unless struck at by the batsman; or, with Touching ground , before passing the bases unoccupied, any ball delivered by the home plate. pitcher while no foot is in contact with the Pitcher's foot pitcher's plate. For every unfairly delivered ball with plate the umpire shall call one ball. Note particularly that if the ball touches the ground before passing home plate it is a ball, but if the batsman strikes at it a strike should be called. The editor of the GUIDE writes. When umpire frequently is asked if a ball so delivered is a strike. Note, too, shall call one that if the pitcher delivers the ball without one foot in contact with the pitcher's plate, and with the bases unoccupied, it is a "ball" even if it has the qualifications of a perfect strike. Delaying the Game. RULE SECTION 1. If, after the batsman be Pitcher delaying 33 standing in his proper position ready by throwing to player other to strike at a pitched ball, the ball be thrown by than catcher. the pitcher to any player other than the catcher when in the catcher's lines and within 10 feet of the home base (except in an attempt to retire a base-runner), each ball so thrown shall be called a ball. SEC. 2. The umpire shall call a ball on the Callball for pitcher each time he delays the game by failing over twenty to deliver the ball to the batsman for a longer seconds delay period than 20 seconds, excepting that at the commencement of each inning, or when a pitcher relieves another, the pitcher may occupy one Pitchers may minute in delivering not to exceed five balls to

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throw five balls to the catcher or an infielder, during which time in "warming up." play shall be suspended. SEC. 3. In event of the pitcher being taken from his position by either manager or captain, substitute must continue until the player substituted for him shall continue to pitch until the batsman then at bat has either been put out or has reached first base.

*26 SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. ~RULE 33~ /~ Official text of the rules in large type. RULE 33 Explanatory notes by the editor in smaller type. If there is no runner on third base and the pitcher throws the ball, say, to third base, with an evident effort to delay the game, and there is a batsman in position, the umpire should call a ball. This applies to any base other than third if there is no runner on the base to which the ball is thrown. Wilful Pitcher must not delay on the part of a pitcher in delivering the ball, especially delay for rain. when storm threatens, should be punished by the umpire as Section 2 provides, though umpires as a rule are none too courageous in calling balls for this offense. At the beginning of each inning the pitcher is allowed to throw five balls to the catcher or to an infielder for "warming- up" practice, the batsman refraining from occupying his position in the "box" at home plate. Note that the substitute pitcher, according to Section 3, must finish with the batter who was at bat when he became pitcher. After that the substitute may be retired as pitcher and another pitcher go in. Balking. Balk. RULE A balk shall be: Pitcher's motion 34 SECTION 1, Any motion made by the pitcher without delivery. pitcher while in position to deliver the ball to the Pitcher pretending to throw to bat without delivering it, or to throw to first base first without when occupied by a base-runner without completing throw. Pitcher must SEC. 2. Throwing the ball by the pitcher to when making stepward any base to catch the base-runner without step-throw. ping directly toward such base in the act of making such throw. Either foot back SEC. 3. Any delivery of the ball to the bat by of pitcher while either foot is back of and not in contact with the pitcher's plate. Must face SEC. 4. Any delivery of the ball to the bat by batsman. the pitcher while he is not facing the batsman. Any motion SEC. 5. Any motion in delivering the ball to position. the bat by the pitcher while not in the

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position defined by Rule 30. Pitcher must not SEC. 6. Holding of the ball by the pitcher so delay game. long as, in the opinion of the umpire, to unneces- sarily delay the game.

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Ball Not in Play. RULE In case of an illegally batted ball, a Illegally batted 36 balk, foul hit ball not legally caught, ball not in play. dead ball, interference with the fielder or bats- Foul not caught. man, or a fair hit ball striking a base-runner or Interference umpire before touching a fielder, the ball shall Fairhit tke not be considered in play until it be held by the runner or pitcher standing in his position, and the umpire umpire. shall have called " Play." Note each one of these specifications., An umpire had ruled that a base-runner could advance when another runner had been retired for interference. The first runner should have been held at the base which he occupied until the ball had been thrown to the pitcher and the umpire had given the word to resume play. The ball goes out of play when the interference

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If there were a ground rule that a home run could be batted into a stand or over a fence at a distance less than 235 feet

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SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 37 RULE 49 (Official text of the rules in large type. Explanatory notes by the editor in smaller type. A foul hit, whether a fly or a ground hit, bounding to any part of foul ground, is a strike unless the batter has two strikes. After two strikes the batter may foul the ball without penalty unless he bunts or is caught out on a foul fly. All bunts rolling foul are strikes. If the batsman strikes at the ball and misses it but the ball hits him, it is a strike. If the batsman, with either of his feet out of the batsman's box, hits the ball in any way it is an illegally batted ball, in former days called a foul strike, and the batsman is out., An Illegally Batted Ball. RULE An illegally batted ball is a ball batted One or both feet 50 by the batsman when either or both outsidebats- of his feet are upon the ground outside of the man's position. lines of the batsman's position. Frequently illegally batted balls escape the attention of the umpire, although it is not all his fault. The batter in recent years tends to keep in motion while at bat and often does not set himself with a foot brace, depending upon a free swing to meet the ball. The penalty for an illegally batted ball is "out"--Section 4, Rule 51. When Batsman is Out. RULE The Batsman is Out: 51 SECTION 1. If he fail to take his Fails totake position at the bat in the order in which his proper turn at name appears on the batting list unless the t error be discovered and the proper batsman re- place him before he becomes a base-runner, in Error discovered which case, the balls and strikes called must be before becoming counted in the "time at bat" of the proper Balls and batsman. But only the proper batsman shall be strikes counted. declared out, and no runs shall be scored or Only proper bases run because of any act of the improper batsmanout. .batsman. Provided, this rule shall not be No runs scored. enforced unless the out be declared before the ball be delivered to the succeeding batsman. Should the batsman declared out under this Outmustbe section be the third hand out and his side be declaredbefore thereby put out, the proper batsman in the next btsman. inning shall be the player who would have come

38 SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. IRULE '51 (Official text of the rules in large type. Rt~v~ULEJ91 \ (Explanatory notes by the editor in smaller type.) Proper batsman to bat had the players been put out by ordinary next inning. play in the preceding

inning. one minute for SEC. 2. If he fail to take his position within batman to take one minute after the umpire has called for the position. batsman. When foul s out. SEC. 3. If he make a foul hit other than a foul tip as defined in Rule 46, and the ball be momentarily held by a fielder before touching the ground; provided, it be not caught in a fielder's cap, protector, pocket or otherpart of his uniform, or strike some object other than a fielder before being caught. Out for illegal SEC. 4. If he bat the ball illegally, as defined batting. in Rule 50. Out for hindering SEC. 5. If he attempt to hinder the catcher catcher. from fielding or throwing the ball by stepping outside the lines of the batsman's position, or in any way obstructing or interfering with that Not out if player; except that the batsman shall not be out bae-runner under this section if the base-runner be declared declared out. out according to Section 15 of Rule 56. Dropped third SEC. 6. If, while first base be occupied by a strikeout, with base-runner, the third strike be called on him runner on first, unless two out. by the umpire, unless two men are already out. Out if ball touch SEC. 7. If, while attempting a third strike, batsptang the ball touch any part of the batsman's person, thirdstrike. in which case base-runners occupying bases shall not advance as prescribed in Rule 55, Section 5. Base-runners SEC. 8. If, before two hands are out, while hold bse. first and second or first, second and third bases are occupied, he hit a fair fly ball, other than a line drive, that can be handled by an infielder. In such case the umpire shall, as soon as the ball be hit, declare it an infield or outfield hit; but the runners may be off,. their bases or ad-

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48 SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. (RUL 56 e Official text of the rules in large type. % RULE 56 \Explanatory notes by the editor in smaller type. Touch some other part of his uniform, or touch some object foreign object. other than a fielder before being caught. Touched before SEC. 4. If, after three strikes or a fair hit, he reaching frs. be touched with the ball in the hand of a fielder before he shall have touched first base. Fielder touches SEC. 5. If, after three strikes or a fair hit, first base the ball be securely held by a fielder while before runner. befr runnr touching first base with any part of his'person before such base-runner touch first base. Running outside SEC. 6. If, in running the last half of the dis- ofi-oot line tance from home base to first base, while the ball is being fielded to first base, he run outside the three-foot lines, as defined in Rule 7, unless Avoiding he do so to avoid a fielder attempting to field a fielder. batted ball. Running outside SEC. 7. If, in running from first to second tof 3foit ing base, from second to third base, or from third to touched. home base, he run more than three feet from a direct line between a, base and the next one in regular or reverse order to avoid being touched by a ball in the hands of a fielder. But in case a fielder be occupying a base-runner's proper path in attempting to field a batted ball, then Avoiding the base-runner shall run out of direct line to fielder. the next base and behind said fielder and shall not be declared out for so doing. Obstructing SEC. 8. If he fail to avoid a fielder attempting fielder to field a batted ball, in the manner described in Sections 6 and 7 of this rule, or in any way obstruct a fielder in attempting to field a batted ball, or intentionally interfere with a thrown ball; provided, that if two or more fielders attempt to field a batted ball, and the base-runner come in contact with one or more Umpire shall of them, the umpire shall determine which

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determine, fielder is entitled to the benefit of this rule, and shall not decide the base-runner out for coming

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50 SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. RULE 56 (Exa Official text of the rules in large type. t KULiE c6 0 (Explanatory notes Dy the editor in smaller type. Not out i the pitcher before the fielder hold it on said pta befte diout base, or touch the base-runner out with it; is claimed but if the base-runner, in attempting to Whenbase- reach a base, detach it from its fastening runner is safe before being touched or forced out, he shall be if base is detached. declared safe. A base-runner who holds his When base- base on a fly ball shall have the right to ad- runner may vance the moment such fly ball touches the advance on fly , ball caught. hands of a fielder. Forced by SEC. 11. If, when the batsman becomes a succeeding base-runner, the first base, or the first and sec- batman. ond bases, or the first, second and third bases be occupied, any base-runner so occupying a base shall cease to be entitled to'hold it, and may No force on be put out at the next base in the same manner infld fly. as in running to first base, or by being touched with the ball in the hands of a fielder at any Base-runner time before any base-runner following him in bathibtyn the batting order be put out, unless the umpire touched by should decide the hit of the batsman to be an fielder. infield fly according to Section 8 of Rule 51. No base run. SEC. 12. If a fair hit ball strike him before touching a fielder, and, in such case, no base shall be run unless necessitated by the batsman No runscored. becoming a base-runner, but no run shall be scored or any other base-runner put out until bPalieplua the umpire puts the ball back into play. Cutting bases, SEC. 13. If, when advancing bases, or forced irregulare or to return to a base, while the ball is in play, he fail to touch the intervening base or bases, if any, in the regular or reverse order, as the case may be, he may be put out by the ball being held by a fielder on any base he failed to touch, or by being touched by the ball in the hands of Not out f a fielder in the same manner as in running to pitcher

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deliver first base; provided, that the base-runner shall be out in such case if the ball be delivered to the bat by the pitcher before the runner touches the base he occupied when "Time" was called. SEC. 14. If, when the umpire calls "Time," the base-runner fails to return to touch the base he occupied when "Time" was called before touching the next base; provided, the base-runner shall not be out, in such case, if the ball be delivered to the bat by the pitcher, before the fielder touches the base-runner with it. SEC. 15. If, with one or no one out and a runner on third base; the batsman interferes with a play being made at home plate. SEC. 16. If he passes a preceding base-runner before such runner has been legally put out he shall be declared out immediately. SEC. 17. If, in the judgment of the umpire, the coacher at third base by touching or holding the runner physically assists him in returning to or leaving third base. The runner, however, should not be declared out if no play is being made. SEC. 18. The base-runner in running to first may overrun said base after touching it in first base, passing without incurring liability to be out for being off said base, provided he return at once and retouch the base, after which he may be put out as at any other base. If, after overrunning first base, he attempts to run to second base, before returning to first, base, he shall forfeit runner's exemption from liability to be put out. SEC. 19. If, while third base is occupied, the coacher stationed near that base shall run in the direction of home base on or near the base line while a fielder is making or trying to make a play on a batted ball not caught on the fly, or on a thrown ball, or a flied ball, and thereby draws

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 53 RULE 56 (p ficial text of the rules in large t.ve Eplanatory notes by the editor in smaller type. run when the batter has a third strike called on him and the catcher drops the ball, unless two hands are out. Section 4 says "fielder," because any fielder--pitcher, catcher Pitcher or or first or second baseman- can touch the runner out if pos- catcher is a sible before the latter gets to first base. In other words, the fielder." first baseman does not have a monopoly of putting runners out at first base. Section 5 defines the second way of putting runners out at first. If a fielder- meaning any player of side not at bat- with the ball in his possession, touches first base before the runner arrives at the base, the runner is out. Often when a batter makes a long hit on which it appears Batsman can he may go to second base, or third, or home, he runs outside run out of line the base path while rounding first base and there are some roundinba first who instantly shout that he is out "for running out of the line." Note what Section 6 says. The runner is out only for running out of line if the ball is being fielded to first base and he runs out to avoid being put out. It is apparent that the farther he deviates from the base path, the more he is handicapping himself. To cite an extraordinary circumstance: The runner could even stop, sit on the players' bench and then resume his run to first base (provided he returned to the base path at the point from which he left it) without liability to be called out if the ball had not been held on first base before he reached it. When a batter hits for a home run the ball is not fielded to first base on the first play, except the runner is presumed to have omitted to touch first base, which is quite another matter from running out of line. Section 7 holds the runner to the base line to avoid being Runner cango touched by the ball in the hands of a fielder. On the other behind fielder hand, if the runner is trying for a long distance hit, the base when latteris line rule is not exacted. He can make his turn as best he can so that he shall not cut the bases. The runner never is out if he runs behind a fielder who is trying to field the ball. He may run in front of the fielder; indeed, sometimes it is almost impossible to do otherwise, but he must be careful that he does not interfere with the fielder. -Section 8 is easily understood. If the fielders have run into When fielders one another, the runner is not at fault if the collision happens collide. to be with that fielder who, in the opinion of the umpire, had the lesser

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opportunity to field the ball. The present rule is clarified as compared with the original. The runner is always out at any time he is touched by the ball in the hands of a fielder, unless the runner is on the base to which he is legally entitled. The ball, however, must be held by the fielder after he has touched the runner. If the runner deliberately knocks the ball out of the , ..^ "h ^TS ""

54 SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. DT~~RULE 56T C Official text of the rules in large type. ~RULE 56 (t~ ~(Explanatory notes by the editor in smaller type. fielder's hands to avoid being put out, he must be declared out. Note that the rule states explicitly that the ball cannot be juggled by the fielder. Section 10 means that the runner is out if he cannot get back to the base that he originally occupied, after a foul or fly catch is made, and the ball is thrown to the base ahead of him. For instance, a runner is on second base. The ball is batted so hard and so close to the foul line that the runner is sure it is a safe hit. He starts to run and when he arrives at third base finds that the hit was caught. Then the ball is thrown to second before he can return and is held on the base. That retires the runner. The same condition prevails at first and third bases. If the runner slides into a base or jumps into it and unloosens it from its fastening, he is safe if he is not forced out or if he has not been touched. He is not com- Runners may pelled to follow the base. The base-runner shall have the right start from base to advance the moment a fly ball touches the hands of the instant ball touches fielder's fielder. Whether 6o not-the ball is caught or muffed he can hands. 'try for the next base subject to the rules regarding advancing on bases. Batsman the Section 11 embraces the much misunderstood "force" rule. onlyplayear wh No runner can be forced on the base paths except the bats- can start a "forceplay." man becomes a base-runner. For instance, with runners on, say, all of the bases, the runner on third suddenly decides to steal home and the runner on second moves up to third base and touches it. The runner, who had been on third, however, decides that he can not make home safely, and returns to third base. He is legally entitled to do so, while the runner who had come up from second will have to hurry back to that base the best way he can. Many amateurs think that the moment the runner on second

touches third base, the runner who was on third becomes "forced" to the plate, but he is not. The same applies in like manner to runners on first and second, respectively. The runner is always entitled to return to the base he held originally—always with the possibility of being put out by being touched with the ball until that time when the batsman forces all runners immediately preceding him by becoming a base-runner. If there were three runners on bases when that happened, all of them necessarily would have to start. The runner on third base would try to get home, the runner on second would try to get to third, and the runner on first would try to get to second, while the batter would try to beat the ball to first.' His play at bat forced everybody, but until the batter starts a force play there is no force play in Base Ball. Nine-tenths of the "knotty problems" submitted to the editor of the GUIDE each year bear upon misconception of what constitutes a "force." In the event of an in.

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56 SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. D~RULKEi 56 (*C Official text of the rules in large type. 9RULKEi 56 Explanatory notes by the editor in smaller type. make an apparent effort to go to second base, when he thus overruns first base, he loses his right to return to first base without exemption from being put out. Coachers Section 19 warns the coacher at third not to try to fool the deceiving players of the team in the field into making a false throw to elders head off an apparent runner trying to score. Before the rule was adopted there were some players who made a specialty of this unsportsmanlike practice and became more adept at it than they did in playing the game. Section 20 very plainly tells the players of the side at bat to keep away from the bases unless they are runners, or batters, or legitimate coachers. When Umpire Shall Declare an Out. Appeal must be RULE The umpire shall declare the batsman made for 57 or base-runner out, without waiting unnecessarily for an appeal for such decision, in all cases where base or turns such player be put out in accordance with any of these rules, except Sections 10, 13 and 18 of Rule 56. An appeal must be made to the umpire when a runner "cuts a base," either in trying for a long hit, or in returning to the base that he held originally. The

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umpire may see the failure to touch a base, but he must not rule on it unless players of the team in the field have been as observant as he and ask for a ruling. Likewise, if a runner turns toward second base, after he has passed first base, the attention of the umpire must be called to it by an opposing player before the runner is declared out. There are times when the umpire does not observe the runner omitting to touch a base. If a player of the opposing side asks for the ruling, it is not in the province of the umpire to declare the runner out if the umpire failed to see the runner miss the base. Coaching Rules. Coaches may RULE A coacher may address words of as- talk only to 58' sistance and direction to the base- batsman or runners. runners or to the batsman. He shall not, by words or signs, incite or try to incite the specta- tors to demonstrations, and shall not use language which will in any manner refer to or reflect upon a Mustnotincite player of the opposite club, the umpire or the spectators. spectators. Not more than two coaches, who

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 57 RULE 58 / Official text of the rules in large type. (.Explanatory notes by the editor in smaller type.) must be players in the uniform of the team at Only two bat, shall be allowed to occupy the space between coaches. the players' and the coaches' lines, one near Oneat first first and the other near third base, to coach base- one at third runners. If there be more than the legal number of coaches or this rule be violated in any respect the umpire must order the illegal coacher or Illegal coaches coaches to the bench, and if his order be not tobench. obeyed within one minute, the umpire shall assess A fine of \$5.00 against each offending player, and upon a repetition of the offense, the offending player or players shall be debarred from further participation in the game, and shall leave the playing field forthwith. Fines are not assessed in amateur games, but amateurs, as well as professionals, should live up rigidly to the rules in regard to coaching. There is nothing meaner than to appeal to the spectators to clamor at the top of their voices against the visiting players. One of the most disgusting features of any game is the use of language equally disgusting, and it is not good sportsmanship to "ride" the opposing players; that is, to goad them to anger by the use of personalities. The Scoring of Runs. RULE One run shall be scored every time a

Library of Congress

Base-runners 59 base-runner, after having legally must touch all touched the first three bases, shall legally touch before three out. the home base before three men are put out; provided, however, that if he reach home on or during a play in which the third man be forced No run on third out or be put out before reaching first base, a reancdhutbef.re run shall not count. (For definition of a "force- out" see Rule 56, Sec. 22.) Again the "force-out" is brought plainly to attention. A run Defining cannot be scored, if the third hand out is forced out or is put force-out. out before he reaches first base. For instance, three runners are on bases and the batter hits a slow grounder to the short- stop. Before he gets the ball the runner on third, who has a good start toward home, is quite up to the plate, but the runner who was on first is slow and the shortstop throws him

Field Umpire Umpires in amateur games have equally as much authority on bases. as those in professional games except that fines are not im- posed in amateur games. The Umpire-in-Chief. Umpire-in-Chief RULE SECTION 1. TheUmpire-in-Chief shall behind catcher. - 61 take position back ,of the catcher; he Umpire-in-Chief shall have full charge of and be responsible for in full charge. the proper conduct of the game. With exception of the decisions to be made by the Field Umpire,

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 59 RULE 61 - (Official text of the rules in large type. V Explanatory notes by the editor in smaller type.) as described in Rule 62, the Umpire-in-Chief Makesall decisions, except shall render all the decisions that ordinarily thole ofField would devolve upon a single umpire, and which m.pire. are prescribed for "The Umpire" in these Play- ing Rules. SEC. 2. He shall call and count as a "ball" Calls each any unfair ball delivered by the pitcher to the "ball" batsman. He shall also call and count as a "strike" any fairly delivered ball which passes Calls each over any portion of the home base, and within "strike." the batsman's legal range as defined in Rule 31, whether struck at or not by the batsman; or a foul tip which is caught by the catcher standing Calls foul tip. within the lines of his position, within 10 feet of the home base; or which, after being struck at and not hit, strike the person of the batsman; Batsman hit or when the ball be bunted foul by the batsman; Foul bunt or any foul hit ball not caught on the fly unless

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Foul fly not the batsman has two strikes; provided, however, caught. that a pitched ball shall not be called or counted No decision a "ball" or "strike " by the umpire until it has until ball has passed home passed the home plate. home SEC. 3. He shall render base decisions in the Umpire-in-Chief following instances: (1) If the ball is hit goes to third on fair hit, with fair, with a runner on first, he must go to runner on Arst. third base to take a possible decision; (2) with Decisioon more than one base occupied, he shall, on ap- runner leaving peal, decide whether or not a runner on third caught. leaves that base before a fly ball is caught (3) in case of a runner being caught between third and home, when more than one base is occu- When morethan pied, he shall make the decision on the runner oceued nearest the home plate. Note the words, "on appeal," in clause 2 of foregoing section. Section 3 should be well studied by the umpire in order that he may learn where to place himself when there are runners on the bases. SEC. 4. The Umpire-in-Chief alone shall have Sole power to authority to declare a game forfeited. forfeit game.

RULE There shall be no appeal from any de- 63 cision of either umpire on the ground that he was not correct in his conclusion as to whether a batted ball was fair or foul, a base- runner safe or out, a pitched ball a strike or a ball, or on any other play involving accuracy of judgment, and no decision rendered by him shall be reversed, except that he be convinced that it is in violation of one of these rules. The captain shall alone have the right to protest against a decision and seek its reversal on a claim that it

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62 SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. RULE 65 Official text of the rules in large type. U Explanatory notes by the editor in smaller type. If the captain thinks the umpire has erred in interpretation of the rules he may appeal to him, but no other player is privileged to do so. The umpire has the right to remove players for objecting to decisions or behaving in an ungentlemanly manner. Clubs Can Not Change Umpire. only illness RULE The umpire can not be changed during permitschpge 66 a championship game by the consent of the contesting clubs unless the official in charge of the field be incapacitated from

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service by injury or illness. Penalties for Violations of the Rules. Removed from RULE SECTION 1. In all cases of violation game. 67 of these rules, by either player or manager, the penalty shall be prompt removal of the offender from the game and grounds, followed by a period of such suspension from actual league service in the club as the President of the League may fix; except, that in event a pitcher is removed from the game for violation of either Section 4 of Rule 14, or of Section 2 of Rule 30, he shall be automatically suspended for a Player removed period of ten days. In the event of removal of must go direct player or manager by either umpire, he shall to club house or leave ground. go direct to the club house and remain there during the progress of the game, or leave the Failure to leave grounds; and a failure to do so will warrant a cause for forfeiture. forfeiture of the game by the Umpire-in-Chief. Fine if captain SEC. 2. The umpire shall assess a fine of Imps of \$25.00 against (1) the captain who fails to substitution. notify him when one player is substituted for another; (2) against any player who crosses the field in going to the club house after he has been ordered from the game or bench. (Players so removed must go around the playing field.) A fine of \$5.00 shall be assessed against any player who fails to be seated on his bench

Umpire's report. President of league notifies player and club of fine. Fine paid within five days. Debarred from players' bench if fine unpaid. Umpire must make immediate report.

64 SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. Official text of the rules in large type. Explanatory notes by the editor in smaller type. Warning to Captains. Umpire warns RULE The umpire shall notify both captains captains 71 before the game, and in the presence of each other, that all the playing rules will be strictly and impartially enforced, and warn them that failure on their part to co-operate in such enforcement will result in offenders being fined, and, if necessary to preserve discipline, debarred from the game. On Ground Rules. Umpire must RULE SECTION 1. Before the commencement of a game the umpire shall see regarding materials. that the rules governing all the materials of the game are strictly observed. Spectators SEC. 2. In case of spectators overflowing on overflow the playing field, the home captain shall make Home captain special ground

Library of Congress

rules to cover balls batted or makes ground thrown into the crowd, provided such rules be Visiting captain acceptable to the captain of the visiting club. must agree. If the latter object, then the umpire shall have If visiting full authority to make and enforce such special mcapire obeats rules, and he shall announce the scope of same ground rules. to the spectators. Thrown ball SEC. 3. In all cases where there are no n stand. spectators on the playing field, and where a thrown ball goes into a stand for spectators, or Through fence. over or through any fence surrounding the play- In players' ing field, or into the players' bench (whether the bench. ball rebounds into the field or not), or remains in In screen. the meshes of a wire screen protecting the spec- tators, the runner or runners shall be entitled to Runners get two bases. The umpire in awarding such bases two bases.- shall be governed by the position of the runner Home captain or runners at the time the throw is made. notifees umpire SEC. 4. The umpire shall also ascertain from ground rules. the home captain whether any other special

Suspension of Play. RULE The umpire shall suspend play for the Play suspended 74 following causes: SECTION 1. If rain fall so heavily that in Heavy rain. the judgment of the umpire play should be sus- pended, he shall note the time of suspension, Thirty minutes' and if, at the end of thirty minutes, rain shall wait

66 SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. RULET ~7~4 f Official text of the rules in large type. RULE 74 l(Explanatory notes by the editor in smaller type. - Umpire continue to fall, the umpire shall then be the sole judge. sole judge of whether or not resumption of play' Game will be possible, and he alone shall have au- terminated. thority to prolong the suspension or terminate the game. Accidentto SEC. 2. In case of an accident which inca- umpreolr pacitates him or a player from service in the field, or in order to remove from the grounds Removing any player or spectator who has violated the spectator or rules, or in case of fire, panic or other extraor- player from ground. dinary circumstances. Provided, that in case of accident to a player or players in attempt- Play in progress ing to make a play on either a batted or thrown beoire"leted ball, "Time" shall not be called until, in the is called. judgment of the umpire, no further play is pos- sible. A very definite distinction as

Library of Congress

to when the umpire shall call "Time." Calling "Time" SEC. 3. In suspending play from any legal sspends play. cause the umpire shall call "Time"; when he calls "Time" play shall be suspended until he calls "Play" again, and during the interim no No out, base player shall be 'put out, base be run or run be rscored scored. "Time" shall not be called by the umpire until the ball'be held by the pitcher while Pitcher's standing in his position, except that this does position. not apply to Section 3, Rule 37, nor does it apply in case of fire, panic or storm, or in case of accident to a player or umpire. The words, "in case of accident to a player or umpire," were added in 1920. FIELD RULES. Whomayed RULE No person shall be allowed upon any Players in 75 part of the field during the progress Managers of a game except the players in uniform, the Umpires. manager of each side, the umpire, such officers Officers of law. of the law as may be present in uniform, and

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL'-G'IDE. 67 RULE 75 (Ex Official text of the rules n large type. R Explanatory notes by the editorin smaller type. such watchmen of the home club as may be Home club necessary to preserve the peace. watchmen. This is not strictly observed in amateur games, but it's best to have the field as clear as possible. :, ' RUBLE No manager, .captaini'; cr:play: shalt;Addressing 76 address the spectators during a game spectators. except in reply to a request fqr information about the progress or state of the game, or to give the name of a player. This rule has been violated in every way possible, although it stands in the code as an official mandate for clean Base Ball. One unsportsmanlike feature in connection with its non- observance is the practice of players of visiting teams to incite hostility against players 'of the home team or to provoke acrimonious dispute certain to develop rowdyism. "Mucker" play is condemned in foot ball and is subject to as severe condemnation in Base Ball. No tolerance should be held for deliberate misconduct on the field. The fault is not always the players', however; spectators, too, indulge in much unwarranted personality to players. RULE Every club shall furnish sufficient Preserving 77 police force to preserve order upon its order. own grounds, and in the event of a crowd enter- ing the field during the progress of a game, and interfering with the play in any manner, the visiting club may refuse to play until the

Library of Congress

field be cleared. If the field be not cleared-within 15 minutes thereafter, the visiting c:i
i'fiay claim and shall be entitled to the game by a Forfeitureto score of 9 runs to 0 (no
matter what number of visititg'team, innings has been played). General Definitions. ."'i
RULE "Play" is the order of the umpire to "Play." 78 begin the game or to resume it after
its suspension. RULE "Time" is the order of the umiire'to "Time." 79 suspend play. Such
stspension must not extend beyond the day. . ' ^

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Index to Rules

78 SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. Index to Rules TO LAY OFF
THE FIELD. Sec. Rule. The ground 1 Diamond
or infield..... 2 Catcher's lines a Foul
lines 4 Players' lines
6 Coachers' lines6.. Three-foot line7.....
Batsman's lines 8 Pitcher's plate

Library of Congress

9 Slope of infield from pitcher's plate	2	9 The
bases	2	10 Material of12
The home base-shape and size of.....	10	Material
of	11	Marking the lines-material of.
13 The ball	14	Weight, size and make.....1....
1 14 Number to be delivered to umpire; when replaced	2	14 Return of
those batted or thrown out of ground.....	2	14 Alternate-when to be placed in
play	8	14 Penalty for intentional discoloring 4 14
Furnished by home club	5-6	14 The bat-material and size
of	15	THE PLAYERS AND THEIR POSITIONS. Number of players
in the game	16	Players' positions
17 The pitcher's position.....	9, 80	Must not mingle with
spectators	18	Uniforms and shoes
19 Size and weight of gloves.....	20.....	2 Players'
benches	21	Umpires to send players to
benches	2	21 THE REGULATION GAME. Time of commencing
games; number of innings	22	Termination of game.....
1-2-8 22 Termination of game before completion of fifth inning	27	First
game of a double-header regularly scheduled game	4	22 Extra-innings
game	23	Drawn game
24 Called game	25	Forfeited
game	26'	Failure of a club to appear.....
1 26 Refusal of a club to continue lay	2	26 Failure of a club to
resume play.....	3	20 Resorting to dilatory tactics
4 26 Wilfully violating rules	5	26 Disobeying order to
remove player... ..	6	26 j Less than nine players
7 26 Resumption after rain.....	8	, 26 Second game to
begin ten minutes after completion of first		
9 26 Umpire to make written report of forfeiture.....	10	26 When

Library of Congress

groundkeeper is under umpire's control..... .. 9 If field be, not cleared in
fifteen minutes..... .. 77 No game27
Substitutes .1 28 May .take place of player at any
time28 Base runner-consent of opposing captain necessary28 Notifying
umpire of substituted player, umpire to notify spectators4 28
Choice of innings-fitness of field for play..... .. 29

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BAPSE BALL GUIDE. 79 Pitching rules: Delivery of the ball to
bat. 1 ule Not allowed to use any foreign substance on"i ' ball.-. . 30 A fairly
delivered ball 3 SI An unfairly delivered ball
81 Penalty for delay by throwing to bases... . 8 Penalty for delay in delivery to
batsman. 2 3 Shifting pitcher to another position 3 3 Taking
hand from ball after taking position 10 34 Calling time if pitcher steps from
plate 11 34 Ball called when pitcher off plate delivers ball 14 34
Balking: Failure to deliver ball after making motion 1 84 Failure to step toward
base before throwing.....2 1 84 Delivery of ball while foot is back of plate 8
84 Delivery of ball while not facing batsman. 4 34 Motion to deliver ball while
not in position34 Delaying game by holding ball6 84 Taking legal position
on pitcher's plate without"having ball 7 34 Any
habitual motion without delivery of ball to bat...."8 84 Delivery of ball while catcher is
outside of his lines 9 34 When pitcher drops ball 13 34
When catcher interfere on "squeeze" play 21 56 Dead ball: W hen balk is
called 12 84 Hitting batsman in position
Ball not in play 86 Ball in play-thrown or pitched
ball striking person or clothing of umpire. . . 7 54 Ball in play-thrown ball strikes
oacher..... 8 54 Block balls: Touched or stopped by person not in
game 1 87 Umpire to declare block 2 87 Base runners to
stop under certain conditions..... 37 THE BATTING RULES. Batsman's position
i 88 Order of batti ng..... .. 89 First

Library of Congress

batsman in each i nning.....	40	Players of side at bat belong on bench.....	41
Not to invade space within catcher's lines	42	To vacate bench to prevent interference with fielder	43
A fair hit	44	A foul hit	45
A foul tip	4	A foul tip..	46
A bunt hit	47	Infield fly-definition of	51
Balls batted outside ground: Fair or foul where passing boundary line	1	Batsman entitled to home run	48
Strikes: If batsman swing when\pitcher off plate delivers ball	14	34 Ball struck at by batsman	1
Fair ball not struck at.....	2	49 Foul hit not caught on fly unless batsman has two strikes 3	49
Attempt to bunt resulting in foul	4	49 Missed strike but which touches batsman	5
49 Foul tip held by catcher	6	49 Illegally'batted ball	50
THE BATSMAN IS OUT. If he fail to take position in pioper turn	1	51 If he fail to take position within one minute	2
51 If he make foul hit other than foul tip and ball is caught	8	51 If he be illegally bats the ball	4
51 If he interfere with catcher	5		

I 80 SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. THE BATSMAN IS OUT-(Continued).

Sec. Rule. If, with first base occupied, three strikes are called.....	6	51 If, while attempting third strike, ball touch his person..	7
51 If, before two are out, he hits infield fly.....	51	It third'strike is called as for Sec. 4 or 5 of Rule 49.9	51
If he step from one box to other..	10	51..... THE BASE-RUNNING RULES. Legal order of bases.....	1
52 Not to score before runner preceding	1	52 Cannot run bases in reverse order	52
Two runners on bases, second man out	3	52 Failure of preceding runner to touch base	4
52 Batsman becomes base runner: After he makes fair hit.....	1	After four balls are called	2
53.....	2	After three strikes are called	3
53 If he be hit by pitched ball	4	58 If catcher interfere with him	5
58 If fair hit			

Library of Congress

strike umpire or base runner	6 53	Entitled to bases (without liability to be put out):
If umpire calls four balls	1 54	If umpire award batsman base, hit by
pitched ball	1 54	If umpire award batsman base, interference of catcher..
1 54 If umpire award next batsman		first base.....
54 If umpire call a "balk" 3 54 If pitched ball pass catcher and hit		fence or building within ninety feet
4 54 If prevented from advancing by ~ieider's		obstruction 5 54 If fielder stop or catch ball illegally
6 54 If catcher leaves his		position for intentional pass
9 54 Returning to bases (without liability to be put out):		If umpire declare any foul not legally caught
1... 55 If umpire declare illegally batted		ball
2 55 If umpire interfere with catcher or throw	4 55	If pitched ball
struck at touches batsman.....	5 55	If umpire is struck by fair hit ball
6 55 If umpire calls batsman or runner out for interference...	7 55	If coacher intentionally
interfere with thrown ball	8 55	When not required to touch intervening bases
9 55 Base runners are out: Attempt to hinder catcher after three strikes.....	1 56	
Fielder hold fair hit	2 56	Third strike held by fielder.....
3 5 Touched with ball after three strikes	4 56	Fielder touches first base ahead
of runner	a 56	Running out of three-foot lines
6 56 i Running out of		line after having reached first
56 Failure to avoid fielder in act of fielding ball.....		8 56 Touched by fielder having ball in possession
5..... 9 Ball held on base before		runner can return
10 56 Forced to vacate base by succeeding runner		11 56 Hit by fair ball before touching fielder
1 5 Failure to touch bases in		regular or reverse order
13 56 Failure to return to base held when "time" was called..		14 56 If batsman interfere with play at home plate.....
15 56 Passing preceding base		runner.16 56 If touched by a coacher at third base
17 5 Overrunning first		base
5 18 Co-eher drawing throw to plate	19 56	
Members of team at bat confusing fielding side	20 56	Umpire to declare out without
appeal for decision	57	Coaching rules
58		
Scoring of runs	59	

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 81 THE UMPIRE AND HIS DUTIES.

Sec. Rule. Power to enforce decisions	60
Umpire-in-chief and duties	1-2-3-4 61
Field umpire's duties.....	62
No appeal from decision	63
Captain alone has right to appeal on rule construction.....	Single umpire's duties.....
Cannot question umpire's accuracy of judgment	65
Cannot change umpire during progress of game. . .	-66
Penalties for violations.....	1-2-8 ..67
Umpire to report fining or removal of player within twelve ? hours	68
Notification of fines and time of payment.....	69
Umpire's report on flagrant cases.....	70
Warning to captains	71
Ground rules and materials of the game.	72
Official announcements	73 /
Suspension of play	74
FIELD RuLES. Persons allowed on field other than players and umpire	75
Spectators shall not be addressed....	70
Police protection	77
GENERAL DEFINITIONS. "Play"	78
"Time"	79
"Game"	80
"An inning"	81
"A time at bat".....	82
"Legal" or "legally"	88
"Forced" play	22
56 THE SCORING RULES (Rule 84). The batsman's record: .∴. Times at bat	1
85 Number of runs.....	2
85 First base hits	3
85 - Home run to be credited	3a
85 When base hits should be credited	85
Sacrifice hits . .s.....	5
85 The fielding record: : : Number of put outs, and explanation of.	6
5 Number of assists, and explanation of	7
85 Errors, explanation of and exemption from	8
*. -85 Stolen bases	9
-85 Definition -of wild pitch and passed ball.....	10
85 Definition of run earned off pitcher..	8
11 -8 . The summary: The score of each inning and total runs...., ..	86
The number of stolen bases.....	86
The number of sacrifice hits	8
6 The	

Library of Congress

number of two-base hits 86 - he number of three-base hits. 5 86 The number of home runs.. . 6' S6 The number of double and triple plays. .7..... 86 The number of runs batted in by each batsman..... 8 . 86 The number of innings each pitcher .pitched in 9 86 The number of base hits made off each pitcher.;-..... 86 The number of strike outs. 11 86 The number of bases on balls..... ; .. 12 86 The number of wild pitches * 18 86 The number of hit batsmen 14 86 The number of passed balls..... 15 86 ' The time of the game. . . 16 86 The name of the umpire or umpires..... ...*aso. a Gas * 17: I - 86

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i .4

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SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 85 Batted ball hit the umpire. There is only one umpire in a game and he is standing behind the pitcher and to his right. The batsman hits a line drive and the ball strikes the umpire. The pitcher picks the ball up and throws it to first base in advance of the runner. What should the ruling be ?-JV W. Stephenson, Social Circle, Ga. The batter is permitted to go to first base and is credited with a base-hit. It would be unfair to him to punish him for the in- ability of an umpire to get out of the way of the ball Presumable interference with a runner. The batsman hit safely to right field and thd pitcher crossed over to back up the first baseman. In doing so he collided with the runner and the latter was knocked to the ground. The umpire sent the runner to second base, although the right fielder picked up the ball in time to tlirov the runner .oit at first base. Was it right to give the runner two bases?-E. T. Daishi, Honokaa, Hawaii. As the hit did not seem to be good for more than one base when it 'vas originally made the umpire did not seem to be warranted in giving two bases on it. He should have sent the batter to first base. Hit by a pitched ball. Batsman does not strike at the ball but the ball

Library of Congress

hits his clothing, then his bat, and rolls fair. Is it a hit?—J. V. Bowen, Snohonlish, Wash. As the ball first hit the clothing of the batter the rule govern- ing the case is that which governs any instance of the batter being hit by a pitched ball. The ball became dead when it hit the clothing of the batter. When the base break;3 from its fastening. A base-runner slides into a base and detaches it from the fastening. Is it necessary for him to run after the base and hold on to it?—L. L. Butler, Merryville, La. The runner is not compelled to follow the base. That idea seems to prevail in amateur Base Ball and probably is due to the fact that so many games are played where the bases are loose. Having touched the base the runner has performed his part of the play. Credit to the pitcher. Runner on third starts for home as the pitcher delivers the ball to the batsman. The catcher tags the runner out. Does the pitcher get an assist, and if the catcher permits the ball to get away is he charged with an error or a passed ball?—W. C. Vincent, Blackwell, Okla. If the pitcher delivered the ball to the plate for the batsman to hit, it was a battery play and the pitcher would not be entitled to an assist if the runner was touched out. If the catcher permits the ball to get away, it is a passed ball. If the pitcher was off the plate and threw the ball to the catcher to retire the runner, the pitcher would receive an assist; but if the throw was muffed the catcher would be given an error. Not a balk. With a runner on second base the pitcher is in his position, but has made no motion of any kind to pitch to the batter. He turns and makes a motion to throw to second base, but does not complete the throw when he finds there is no one covering the bag. Is it a balk?—James B. Regan, Egan, La. It is not a balk. The pitcher may feint to throw to second base' without completing the throw. : *

86 SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. Defining a sacrifice hit. When a base-runner advances by a grounder which results in the batter being retired, should the batter be credited with sacrifice hit if he swung on the ball? The rule only mentions the bunt hit as being a sacrifice hit.—B. L. Harvey, Pittsburg, Cal. There are times, though infrequent, when it is perfectly permissible to give the batter a sacrifice hit, even though he swings on the ball, as it is obvious that he is trying deliberately to sacrifice. It is a play which requires the use of good judgment on the part of the scorer. Catcher drops ball; batter hits

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it. There are three balls and two strikes on the batter. The latter swings at the next pitch and misses. The catcher drops the ball, and as it bounds up from the ground, the batter, finishing his swing, hits the ball and bats it fair. What is it? The batter goes to first base.-T. A. Sims, West Toronto, Ont. A missed strike. After the ball has been in the catcher's glove it has gone through all the stages in which it can be called a pitched ball. It is then to be returned to the pitcher. Pitcher catches a runner from third. A runner is on third base. The pitcher is in position, holding the ball in front of him with two strikes against the batter. The runner dashes from home and the pitcher steps back from the plate and throws the ball to the catcher to prevent the runner from scoring. The question that came up is whether this was a balk.-H. B. Purvis, Livingston, Tex. ; As the play is described it was not a balk. The pitcher would be foolish to stand still and permit the runner to score. The rules do not intend that runs may be made without being earned. The pinch hitter. If a pinch hitter is put in once and is not sent to the field, can he be used again as a pinch hitter?-E. A. Myers, Chester, S. C. If a pinch hitter is not kept in the game after he goes to bat the first time he cannot play in the game again. No pinch hitter can serve twice in the same capacity. He may bat twice in the same inning, but the second time he is no longer a pinch hitter. Pitcher muffed infield fly. Runners are on first and second with one out. Batter raps an infield fly which is so decided by the umpire. Pitcher touches the ball with one hand but muffs it. Runners on first and second advance and umpire refuses to send them back. What is the decision?-G. L. Alexander, Bowling Green, Ind. The runners may hold the extra bases they have gained. They took a chance in leaving the bases to which they had been entitled, and as the ball was not caught they won out on their risk. The batsman is out whether the ball is caught or muffed. When the runner is passed by another. With a slow runner on second base, the batter makes a long hit and in circling the bases he passes the preceding runner. The runner who passes the preceding runner is out, but what becomes of the runner who has been passed?-A. A. Stahl, Kohler, Wis. JThe runner who is passed is entitled to make the next base or any succeeding base without reference to the runner who has passed him. The rights of the runner who is passed are not invalidated.

88 SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. Not a legal run. Runner on second base started for third as the batter made a foul. He turned back and was half way to the base when the umpire gave the pitcher a new ball. Instead of continuing to second and touching the base he immediately started for third. The pitcher threw the ball wild to third and the batter scored. The umpire said the run counted.-F. E. Dyson, Sunny Hill, La. The run could not be legal until the player had touched second base. He should have been sent back there by the umpire. Can't balk with no base-runner. With two strikes and three balls against a Kingston batter, the Oneonta pitcher made a wind-up but did not deliver the ball. He wound up again -a short wind-up-and did deliver it. Oneonta claimed the pitcher made a balk and the umpire sent the batter to first base.-T. McAuliffe, Kingston, N. Y. The umpire was wrong. The batter never goes to first base on a balk and there cannot be a balk when there is no runner on the bases. Running after a foul. A runner is on second base. A player is at bat. The batter lifts a low foul fly which the catcher gets a few feet back of the plate. The man on second, after touching the base, runs to third while the catcher holds the ball in his hands. The fielding side protests, but the umpire allows the play. Was he right?--C. A. Hyland, Yokena, Miss. The runner complied with the rules and the catcher seems to have been caught off his guard. There is no reason why the runner should not advance as on any fly that is caught. A drawn game. At the close of the sixth inning the score was 2 to 1 in favor of the All Stars. They failed to score in the first half of the seventh and the opposing team scored a run in the last half of the seventh with one out, when the game was called on account of rain. What was the score? This has been submitted to many different sources and there is no agreement.-W. H. McNanna, Providence, R. I. The game was drawn. Runs scored in the second half of an inning are credited whether the inning is finished or not. The game does not revert to the end of the sixth inning. Ball batted into trees. ;... 'X In the last half of the ninth inning the team at bat has six' runs to seven for the opponents. With two out and two on bases the batter, hits a long fly into the trees which form a barrier at the extreme outfield of the ground. Does

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this hit count as a home run and also as a score? . No effort was made to field the ball back to the game. -T. B. Gentry, Idanai Kans. This is a home run exactly as if there were a fence, especially as no effort was made to field the ball back. The rules specify "fence" because in professional Base Ball fields--are bounded by fences. No hit for this attempt. A runner is on first base. The batter hits a Texas Leaguer over second. The runner, thinking the ball will be caught, clings to first base. The ball drops safely and the center fielder gets it in time to throw the runner out. Should the batter not be credited with a base-hit, as it was no fault of his that the runner did not start for second? -E. G. Thurman, Denison, Tex. The batter does not receive a hit. It is impossible to give a hit where the runner is forced out. . ' .. : ' ' ,;~ _'

89

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Why Spalding Bats?

fSPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. Why Spalding Bats? THE BEST MATERIAL. Close fibred, heavy second slow growth white ash, cut from uplands in a mild climate, has been proven by fifty years of investigation and practical use to be not only the strongest, most resilient and of greatest driving power under the official rules of Base Ball, but it is the only material that fully answers the purpose. Ash grown in hot climates or in low swampy lands is porous, light in weight, non-resilient, brittle, little strength; consequently is lacking in driving power. TREATMENT OF RAW MATERIAL. After the ash trees suitable for making bats have been cut and the logs sawed into suitable squares, it is necessary to have the wood properly seasoned. To obtain the greatest strength, resiliency and least weight, the seasoning process must be in the open air and by nature's own slow process. This requires from one to two years' time. INSPECTION AND SELECTION. Only a certain percentage of the wood in a tree is perfect for use in bats. Before the squares are sawed, crooked, knotty or imperfect logs are eliminated. After the apparently perfect

logs are sawed into squares, these squares are thoroughly inspected by experts to make sure there are no cross grain, knots, bark, worm holes or other imperfections. A second inspection is made by another expert while the timber is being carefully arranged for the air drying process. At the end of eighteen months to two years, if the seasoning process has been carefully supervised, the material is then ready for the manufacturing, where it is again inspected as it is put into the works. Five inspections, each more rigid, are given the bats during the various processes of manufacturing, so that when the high quality bat is ready for its packing case, it is perfection itself. MANUFACTURING PROCESS. It may not occur to the uninitiated that the perfect Base Ball bat in quality, finish and balance, requires as much service of the efficient and expert workmen as do other apparently more intricate products, but the playing qualities of balance, effective striking surface and comfortable grip and greatest strength are only obtainable by the Scientific exactness of the most expert mechanics, who have attained their skill by many long years of endeavor in their profession. The finish is also an important factor in the life of a Base Ball bat. Skill, experience, laboratory experiments, and a thorough knowledge of the use and purposes of a bat are the essentials for producing a satisfactory finish. SPALDING BATS. The Base Ball bats bearing the Spalding trade mark in the highest qualities represent the most perfect playing bats that it is possible to produce.. Only the finest and best of raw materials are purchased; selections by a rigid inspection are made without regard to expense; the care of the raw materials while seasoning is given without regard to the amount of delay in turning the capital invested; the plant for manufacturing the bats is the best equipped and operated by the most skillful mechanics and the most efficient management that only time, experience and a thorough knowledge of the requirements of Base Ball batters can produce. Distribution of weight, balance, finish and quality of materials used, are combined to secure the very best results known,

92 SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. t SELECTION OF THE BAT. Some purchasers of bats labor under the erroneous impression that they need light bats. That this is a mistake is shown by the fact that . the greatest batters of all time through fifty

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years of Base Ball play- ing, used heavy bats. Another mistake often made by the player is the idea that to swing a bat it must be grasped at the extreme end of the handle. A study of the position of some of the most famous but- ters in Base Ball indicates that a light player can use a comparatively heavy bat and get the best results because of the Additional driving power in the heavy bat by grasping the handle from five to ten inches from the end. This produces a surprisingly easy balance in quite a heavy bat even for young, light players. Remember always, .Very light weight is only obtained at the expense of resiliency, strength and driv- ing power. I 0 CARE OF A BAT. The season is over. Part of the time, and perhaps all of the time, you had a good bat. Now, where is it? In the woodshed, or the attic closet? Of course you may find just as good a bat next year, perhaps , a better; but will'you If Base Ball bats serve well, stick by them. The older ballplayers know that.' The experienced ballplayers care- fully put away their good sticks when the outdoor season has been finished, and many of them at the end of the, season go to A. G. Spalding & Bros. and select a half dozen to a dozen upon which they zealously work during the winter months. They rub, polish, oil, polish again, and dry out those bats until every one of them has a ring in it when the bat meets the ball that sounds like a side of leather flapping against a wall. A high quality Base Ball bat should receive as much care and con- sideration at the hands of its owner as his watch or any other pos- session which he values. When not in actual use, a bat should be kept in a cool, dry place, hung up by a cord or laid flat on a shelf, but not allowed to stand leaning against something where other articles may rest against it. It should not be kept in an excessively steam or dry heated place, nor where it is damp. It should not be left out in the rain. During the winter months, it is a good plan to rub the bat down with oil. This can best be done by using a teaspoonful of raw linse 2 oil rubbed over the surface of the bat by thWe palm of the hand; con- tinuously rubbing until the oil has been absorbed by the wood and polished by the heat of friction with the palm of the hand. This process can be repeated advantageously every thirty days for several 1* months. The bat will get harder,' more resilient and take on .a steely temper that means so much to the skillful player. SPALDING "PLAYERS' AUTOGRAPH" BATS. Players who succeed in finding a bat that suits their style of bat-

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ting, order from season to season by model name. Although in some cases stars who originally gave the name to a style of bat have passed out of the game, the model is not abandoned. Hundreds of players who have found that particular style best suited to their needs still call for it by name. As an instance of the widely different styles of batters and the variety of 'specifications from which a batter may select a model suitable to his capabilities, the following list is of interest. AUTOGRAPH MODEL. Medium batting surface, ^2S, . ~, ^ ' face; perfectly balanced, beautiful model adapted to a great many styles of batting. and a perfect all around bat. No more desirable model has ever been produced. Weights from 38 to 45 ounces. ' Length 34 1/2 inches. Thomas H. Griffith is a hale, hearty, short-arm swinging batter, who mixes that style with occasional long swings at the ball. When he meets the ball with one of those long swings he sends it flying. -

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 98 AUTOGRAPH MODEL. Medium grip, generous 7/4 inch ~ batting surface, and so designed as to get the X . ^ greatest driving power out of a reasonably heavy bat. Weights from 40 to 47 ounces. Length 34 inches. George Sisler was the leading batter in the American League in 1920. His position is one of the best adopted by professional players. He steps into the ball and uses a parallel swing. This method gives him command of the ball at all times. He is "on top of the ball," as professional players put it, and not dominated by curves or speed. He is not a one-field batter, although the power of his swing frequently carries the ball on its longest flight to right field. His bat is balanced to be a part of him. AUTOGRAPH MODEL. Comparatively small handle. Well balanced. Weights from 40 to 47 ounces. Length, 35 inches. Batting surface adapted to long distance hitting. After Crawford had made a batting record in the major leagues of which any ball player might be proud, he went out to California, and with a Crawford model drove fear into the hearts of the Coast League pitchers. AUTOGRAPH MODEL. One of the best all around models ever produced. Medium small handle, well distributed striking surface. Equally suitable for full swing or choke style of batting. Weights from 40 to 47 ounces. Length 34 inches. Frank Frisch cuts at the ball with a rapid motion that puts speed into the hits which he makes to

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right field. He can hit through second base territory with as fast a clip as any batter. Frisch is a fairly good bunter and improving in that respect. His ability to start quick and reach high speed makes it no easy matter to get him out unless a bunt hit is handled accurately by the fielder. He is not a pronounced place hitter and makes most of his long hits toward right center. AUTOGRAPH MODEL. Short thick batting ^ ,,- surface with a long, tapering handle. Thirty- five inches long. Weights 39 to 46 ounces. Splendid bat for all players because of its slender grip. Bancroft chops frequently and also hits straight out. Just the right type of bat for both purposes, and is made of northern white ash, second growth, with a professional oil finish. Perfect duplicate of Bancroft's bat. " * s , AUTOGRAPH MODEL. Good striking surface "y7%^t^sSr , 'and well balanced for a batter with long arms. Weights from 36 to 42 ounces. Length 34 inches. "Cy" Williams is a dangerous loop hitter who is likely to drive the ball far and high. He takes a full arm swing when the. ball comes up to the plate to suit him and then, if there are any short fences on the right field side of the ball park, the ball is likely to be lost somewhere on the street side of the fence. He has cleared every short fence in the National League. AUTOGRAPH MODEL. Has a good, full batting jf, 2 afL surface with a medium grip and is a splendidly balanced bat, one of the kind that grows with use. Thirty-four inches long. Weights 40 to 47 ounces. Northern second growth white ash, professional oil finish and the same kind of a bat as that with which Snyder broke up the last world series for the Giants,

94 SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 4 AUTOGRAPH MODEL. Medium handle, good 1 l Ot4/ ^ ' batting surface, and a very excellent all around ^^ ^^ ^ a bat for players of medium or light weight. Weights from 37 to 43 ounces. Length 32 1/2 - , - inches. It is never certain to predict where Hollocher will hit the ball. Although a left-hand batter, he is as likely to slip one through short or between short and third as he is to hit to. right field. His grip on the bat is overlapping and he handles it with ease and assurance. His swing is so well timed that he is almost a place hitter by his unerring accuracy in meeting the ball and pulling it or pushing it as it varies in speed. AUTOGRAPH MODEL. Beautifully tapered, (P.Atg 4 medium size grip. One of the most useful all around bats in the line.

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Weights from 38 to 45 ounces. Length 34 1/9 inches. R. T. Peckinpough, whose steady improvement as a batter shows what practice and thought can do for a ball player, meets the ball with an effective forearm snap that pushes it through the infield at a speed too fast for the fielders. "Peck" likes a bat that responds at once to every shift which he makes with it after it is in his grip. With a good eye, he waits for the ball to get to the angle which suits him best. AUTOGRAPH MODEL. Gracefully tapered A as ^bat with reasonably large batting surface. Grip comparatively thin and the leverage is tremendous with a full swing. Well adapted to the "choke." Thirty-four inches long. Weights 42 to 48 ounces. Second growth northern white ash, professional oil finish. Held at extreme end, it carried Kelly through the National League with the best home run record that he ever made, and one of the best that ever was made in the National League. AUTOGRAPH MODEL. Longest bat in he, . /R/ ^ i iregular line. Fairly thin handle, evenly '4dpc < tapered. Weights from 40 to 47 ounces. Length 35 inches. Had Davis Robertson been possessed of the initiative with which "Ty" Cobb is possessed, he might have been another Cobb and thus there would have been two players from the South famous as leaders in major leagues. Robertson has made some of the longest hits on record in the parks of the National League. Anything which is pitched to him around the waist is likely to be sent back through the field "a mile a minute." When he catches a low ball right it is lifted on a visit to the lot which happens to be next to the Base Ball park. 7C ^y ~AUTOGRAPH MODEL. Medium thick handle, large batting surface, giving immense driving power in the hands of players capable oQ swinging a heavy bat. Weights from 40 to 46 ounces. Length 35 inches. Ross Youngs is a good exemplar, in some respects the best, of the modern type of straight-from-the-shoulder-hitting left-handers. His parallel swing meets the ball on the center and his drive is unusually forceful because of the strength with which nature filled his shoulders. Youngs has one method of batting the ball in which he is not excelled by, any player in the major leagues. It is what may be best called a running bunt. He pushes the ball instead of tapping it and is on his way to first at the contact of the ball and bat. . i .

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 95 AUTOGRAPH MODEL. Batting surface is short . j c~~e? we=and bat thick at that point. Handle is long, m6 w ^ slender and gradually tapered. .Bat of a variety of grips. Used for a full swing can drive a ball like a hammer drives a nail. Thirty-five inches long. Weights 40 to 47 ounces. Fournier hits with a bat of this pattern all the time. Made of northern second growth white ash with professional oil finish. -Might be called a bat for any emergency. AUTOGRAPH MODEL. Short bat, small han- p1 oaw g 1 . .. dle, but body quite thick. Weights from 38 to 45 ounces. Length 32 inches. . Miller J. Huggins was a marvel of waiters and the master of the choke grip on the bat. There wasn't so much of him in physique, but the only effect that seemed to have was on the temper of the opposing pitchers. Perhaps they reasoned because of his slenderness he was one who should be easily retired when he came to the plate, but he made more pitchers retire than ever pitchers retired him. He had plenty of body in the bat ,he used, for when he hit the ball he gave it a blow which he intended to "carry through," and "carry through" it usually did. AUTOGRAPH MODEL. Well balanced, compar- w atively light-weight, with sufficient wood to give / _" iw splendid driving power. Weights from 36 to 43 ounces. Length 34 V inches. Harry H. Davis can have no better description than that of a batter with a "sterling style." He hits right handed and it is probable that no Base Ball manager would hesitate for a moment to recommend his position to any young ball player who was seeking the best way in which to bat the ball. He, too, is a shoulder hitter, and adhered to a style which he steadily improved, and in the end was looked upon as one of the best of the American League batters. AUTOGRAPH MODEL. Very small handle, ,~~, OT i.~j e.m , /sand balanced so that with a full swing ter-a Nic^ ~rific driving power results. Weights from 37 to 45 ounces. Length 35 inches. When "Old Wildfire" Schulte walked to the plate for the Cubs with runners on bases the Chicago "fans" sat back and began to gloat before the pitcher threw the first ball. Such was the confidence they had in Schulte. Any time that any pitcher struck Schulte out-it did happen now and then-each Chicago "fan" took it as a personal affront and said words about the pitcher. Schulte liked to get his fin- gers around a bat in a grip that was convincing enough to crush the wood, and he had a dynamic swing that sent the ball over the heads of * the

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outfielders with a motion that almost seemed like a tap. ad, ^ yf AUTOGRAPH MODEL. The smallest, shortest C^z<-MSand lightest bat used by any professional - X ---Ecu player. Specially adapted to small or light men. Weights from 35 to 41 ounces. Length 31 inches. No batter carried the choke to the extreme that it was carried by Norman Elberfeld, and in spite of the fact that he used a bat which was short, small and light, he was dreaded hv every pitcher. He could not be pushed back from the plate, and with a grip on his bat that was powerful and almost crushing, he fairly compelled the pitcher to keep the ball on the plate unless the latter were willing to walk the batter.

d96 SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. AUTOGRAPH MODEL. Sufficient wood to give "of .~ A a splendid driving power. Weights from 40 to 46 , "Ax IMPr ounces. Length 34 inches. ... John J. Evers, although of slight physique, handled a heavier bat than some ball players who were several sizes larger than the Trojan. A bat to Evers was just something with which to tantalize the pitcher. The moment he took his bat in hand he swung in a manner that was intended to convey a personal challenge A to the pitcher. Evers' forte in batting, was to slip the ball through some spot in the infield which bore a "To Let" sign. AUTOGRAPH MODEL. Well distributed striking surface. Weights from 40 to 46 ounces. Length 34 great delhrinches. - ;/scw ~Vic Saier swings hard for long drives and chops a great deal the remainder of the time. He is what might be termed a rather steady right field hitter, with plenty of power behind the ball and plenty of speed on the part of the ball after the bat has connected u :with it in good earnest. His line drives are wicked, and a .fairly met low ball that he has been able to lift with all of his shoulder force will put a right fielder against the fence. AUTOGRAPH MODEL. Medium size handle, gener- ' ~ ~ ^ ~ ' ous batting surface, slightly bottle shape grip. A powerful bat, and especially desirable for the. choke style of batting. Weights from 41 to 48 ounces. Length 35 inches. Lew McCarty stands far back in the box, and steps into the ball with a wicked rush and a hard swing that earns him many .long dis- tance hits. He meets the ball on the full of the swell of his bat. While at times he hits savagely to right field, he can pull a ball into left field with sufficient force almost to knock a fielder over. / AUTOGRAPH MODEL. Short bat, .large . * _ _ ^

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12handle, well rounded end. Weights from 40 to 46 ounces. Length 32A inches. Roger P. Bresnahan, right-hander and with a beautiful swing, was nearer like the type of batsman of the "Buck" Ewing school than any batter of recent years in Base Ball. A bat in the hands of Bresndhan was a slave. Bresnahan was the master, and knew just what that slave did. His body and arms were always timed together. He never, as some batters have done. and do. swung his arms with a rigid body, nor did he try to meet the ball with freedom of body and rigid arms. Even -in the junior line there is a Spalding "Players' Autograph" bat made. It is made especially for the youngsters who still find the 4 larger bats a trifle too unwieldy. John B. Sheridan, the originator of the boys' diamond, is enthusiastic over this boys' bat, and in a letter to A. G. Spalding & Bros. writes: "I have tested the bats of the Spalding line and would recommend 'Players' Autograph Junior' bats as being the proper models from which a boy should make a selection." The variety in every line of equipment that comprises the Spalding ' list of articles for the national game seems limitless. Every player- in fact every "fan"-should send for a copy of the Spalding Base Ball Catalogue, which contains pictures and prices of everything that is official and up to date in the national game. A letter addressed to any (Spalding store, a list of which will be found on the inside front cover 4 of the GUIDE, will bring one by return mail. .*it

For every age- and every sport - palding

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